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CITY CONVENTION.

Section New York Holds Its Adjourned Meeting.

KEINARD FOR MAYOR.

Two Hundred and Fourteen Delegates Attend—Clear, Ringing, Clean-Cut, Class Conscious Platform and Resolutions Adopted—Gauntlet Thrown Down to the Capitalist Parties—Determination Shown in Every Act—Committees Report on the General Outlook for Agitation—Speeches of the Nominees Applauded to the Echo—On to the Polls.

The adjourned City Convention of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held last Saturday night at Arlington Hall, 10 St. Marks place. Though the night was sweltering, each Assembly District in Greater New York was fully represented. Two hundred and fourteen delegates were present, and in addition to these the rear of the hall was packed with Party members, and interested and curious spectators.

The chairman, John J. Kinneally, called the convention to order at half-past eight, making a few introductory remarks.

The minutes of the first session of the convention—July 20, 1901—were adopted as read.

Hugo Vogt, Bernard O'Toole, Julian Pierce, J. Scheuerer and A. Gillhaus, the Committee on Platform and Organization, then reported the following manifesto and platform:

The Socialist Labor Party enters this canvass, as it enters all political contests, for the purpose of affording the wage-workers an opportunity to cast their ballots in a manner that will count unmistakably for their working-class interests, and that under no circumstances shall be capable of being construed as an approval of or acquiescence in capitalist class rule.

The working class is the most important class in the community, constituting two-thirds of its voting population, and producing all its wealth. Its interest should therefore be most conspicuously represented on all occasions when the policy of the community is to be decided. Yet the records of past elections show that the working-class interests never cut any figure, that there never was any vote that counted for labor except that of the phalanx of the Socialist Labor Party stalwarts, so that as a matter of fact the capitalists could rightfully claim, after every election, to have received the nearly unanimous endorsement of the wage-workers for their class-rule.

When the workingmen cast Democratic or Republican or Reform ballots they did not know that these ballots would mean as plainly as if the words were printed on them in embossed letters, "We sanction the pitiless exploitation of our class, we sanction the merciless disciplining—the clubbing, bayonetting, incarcerating and killing, if necessary, of those of our class who rebel against any form of exploitation that the capitalists may deem necessary.

The workingmen when casting ballots that counted for capitalism and against themselves, fell victims to the political tomfoolery on which the capitalists must rely for the perpetuation of their power. They allowed themselves to be diverted from their class interest by those capitalistic disputes set up for the very purpose of bamboozling the workers and dividing them against themselves.

The condition of the working-class is determined by the wage-system, a system under which the workers must sell their labor power to the capitalists, who own the means of production and distribution, and must accept as wages a small portion of what they produce, leaving the lion's share, not less than three-fourths, of their product, in the hands of the capitalists.

To this system is due, as the National Platform of the Socialist Labor Party so well states, "The existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchise and public functions for that class, ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils."

The struggle for the overthrow of this system is the paramount interest of the working class, the all-overshadowing question that must remain the order of the day for to-day and to-morrow and for every day until the battle is won.

The Socialist Labor Party urges the wage-workers to ignore every so-called question of the day advanced by the capitalists and to treat as one reactionary mass the Republican, Democratic, and Reform parties, the common object of which is to maintain the said wage-system, regardless of their differences on all other questions.

We warn, in particular, against so-called municipal reform issues and against the capitalist claim that municipal politics have nothing to do with the conflicts of interest affecting entire classes of the population.

As has been demonstrated by the experience of the wage-workers in the previous municipal campaigns, this latter claim is falsely set up to throw the working-class off its guard, while the capitalists are safeguarding their interests.

No matter how much zeal the capitalists may pretend for tax reform, honest government, or public morals, they are careful above all things to make sure that the municipal government be unquestionably subservient to their class interests.

No matter how much they may urge non-partisanship for municipal politics, the capitalists always select the men who will control the police force and the judiciary upon the issue of Capital against Labor. They know that that issue is far more important than all their so-called municipal reforms.

If in a great conflict between them and their wage-slaves there should not be the right kind of municipal government for them, the diminution of profits and the other consequences that might result would far overshadow the importance of a change in the tax rate.

Besides the capitalists need the control of the municipal government to protect them in the innumerable violations of law that they commit for the sake of saving expenses and keeping their profits.

There is hardly a line of industry or commerce where the laws providing measures for the protection of life and health are not violated. Look into the factories and workshops, into the stores, into the tenement houses and the methods of those who build them, into the operation of the railroads, into the streets and waterways—laws violated everywhere, the interests of the working people sacrificed everywhere, and all to the end of keeping the profits up.

The interests of the capitalist class would be very seriously affected if a class-conscious workingmen's party, such as the Socialist Labor Party, should obtain control of the municipal government of New York and stop the abuse of its powers for the oppression of labor, stop the collusive non-use of its powers in the interest of capitalist law breakers.

The capitalists know the dangers that lie in the possibility of such a turn of municipal politics, and they are ever anxious to divert the attention of the working class therefrom by raising their misleading municipal issues.

We warn the workers against taking sides in any of them.

The issue of "honest government" is a dispute between plunderers and their accomplices. The capitalists save a good deal of money by being allowed to break the laws. For this purpose they need the help of the politicians. Honest politicians would not help them break the law, hence they need dishonest politicians. They now denounce the politicians because they demand from the law breakers a share of what they gain by breaking the law. The capitalists want no such division of spoils; they want politicians who are corrupt enough to let them break the law but are too honest to demand something for the corrupt service.

The wage-workers cannot possibly take any other interest in this hypocritical dispute than to learn from it the necessity of driving them both from power, because both are united in the purpose of allowing the laws made principally for the workers' protection to be disregarded.

The tax issue amounts to a dispute between capitalistic factions as to the mode of apportioning between them the cost of the government which they have to pay out of the three-fourths of labor's product appropriated by the capitalist class. As the wage-workers are anyhow reduced to as low a standard of living as the capitalists can push them, their condition is not in the least affected by the tax system, and no dispute with regard to it is of any interest to them.

While all capitalists are united, and so, therefore, their parties, on the fundamental principle of capitalistic policy that labor must be fleeced, still the interests of individual capitalists are at variance and they may consistently move from one to the other capitalistic party or faction, men voting for a different party on municipal questions from the one they profess allegiance to on national issues.

On the other hand, the interests of the working-men are alike everywhere, and at all times and under all circumstances. "War to the fleecers of every economic size and political color; down with the fleecing system in its entirety," such must, of necessity, be their rallying cry. The working class cannot be true to itself unless by standing united in the whole political field—national, State and municipal—on a platform and a ticket of its own against all the capitalists and their respective political parties or factions.

The Socialist Labor Party of the City of New York calls you, the wage-workers, to rally around its banner, and presents to them, besides its National Platform, the following program, which every candidate of the Socialist Labor Party is bound to uphold:

First. The city to acquire street railways, lighting plants, and all public functions requiring franchises from the city, the same to be operated (not for profit to reduce taxes of the property owners) but for the benefit of all citizens, the employees to manage the same co-operatively under control of the city administration, and to elect their own superior officers. No employee to be discharged for political reasons. Surplus revenue over the cost of operating public utilities to be used to increase wages of employees and establishment of a sick and disabled benefit fund for employees and other citizens.

Second. The city to acquire vacant lots within the city limits and erect thereon sanitary and comfortable houses, with modern conveniences, to be let by the city, to the workers at a rental calculated on the cost of repairs and administrative expenses.

Third. Free medical attendance to be furnished at the homes of applicants, when necessary; also medicines, food, etc. Depots to be established to furnish the people, at cost price, food or other necessaries now sold at prices largely in excess of their value.

Fourth. That no pains be spared in giving a thorough, free and universal education to all children in the public schools, that the laws against child labor be strictly enforced; that provision be made for feeding and clothing school children where necessary; and that all school books be furnished free to all.

Fifth. In all cases where the workers are obliged to strike against oppressive conditions imposed on them by the capitalist class, the city government shall furnish every possible aid to the strikers.

Sixth. All that can be done during the continuance of the capitalist system to meet the problem of the unemployed is to liberally grant funds for the immediate relief of the distressed and the employment of the idle on public works and in municipal industries.

Seventh. We demand that the tax assessors do their full duty by assessing all property at its full value and that said property be taxed to the fullest extent required for the carrying out of the measures of public relief and improvement herein contemplated.

Fellow workers: Cease voting for your oppressors; cast your ballots for your own class interests by voting for the Socialist Labor Party.

The reading of the manifesto and platform was punctuated by round upon round of applause and was the signal for manifestations of enthusiasm such as characterized no other City Convention, and must have struck dismay into the hearts of any political heelers, Kangaroos or S.D.P.'s who may have been among the audience.

The manifesto and platform were unanimously adopted and the following ticket nominated to stand upon it:

For Mayor,
BENJAMIN F. KEINARD,
of New York County.
For Comptroller,
JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
of New York County.
For President of the Board of Aldermen,
JOHN H. MOORE,
of Richmond County.

The nomination, by Harry Berger, of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, of Benjamin F. Keinard for Mayor was unanimous and was greeted with thundering applause. In response to calls of "Speech! Speech!" he addressed the convention, saying that he deeply felt the honor and grave responsibility of nomination and that it meant the performance of a sacred duty, and not the means of advancing personal interests in any manner whatsoever. He felt proud to stand upon the platform adopted, as he did upon those of the past.

Proceeding then to discuss the issue before the working class he showed that it was not merely local, but that the great single issue over the whole country is the overthrow of wage slavery. He analyzed and exposed the absurdity and criminality of pure and simple tactics, laid bare the inherently disastrous character of the bourgeois principles animating pure and simple unions. Only a great class organization, aimed at the bull's-eye, "Down with Capitalism," would stead. He showed how organizations, based on compromise were shot and starved to pieces by the capitalists, while the Socialist Labor Party, though small in numbers, was a live wire that the capitalist did not dare to touch, and in a few years more it would begin to put its will into force as absolute master of the capitalist class. In line with the municipal program adopted, he showed some of the things that might be done as palliatives.

Discussing how to defeat fakirs and traitors, he showed how to use the class struggle principle against them and pin them like bugs on a needle, making use of apt and humorous illustrations that made the matter plain to the most inexperienced.

In closing, he showed the great strength of the Socialist Labor Party, that had danced at the funerals of the Henry Georgites, the Populists, the Bryanites, and now the Debsites, so that at last the Socialist Labor Party was getting face to face with the last and great foe, Organized Capitalism, represented by the Republican party, a fact that was beginning to strike terror to the capitalists as shown by the speech of Mark Hanna, at the Waldorf-Astoria last winter, when he said that "the fight is no longer between Republicanism and Democracy, but between Republicanism and Socialism."

A humorous incident during Keinard's speech occurred as he was describing the demoralization of the Debsites, showing, among other things, how they had irrevocably lost Haverhill, and Brockton was already practically lost. At this point a delegate exclaimed: "But they still got Hoboken!" To which sally, after the long-continued uproarious laughter had subsided, Keinard replied: "But that was a present from their friends." More laughter.

John J. Kinneally's nomination for Comptroller was unanimous. In answer to the ovation which was tendered him he said: "Our candidate for Mayor has well covered the ground, I recognize there shall be an irrepressible conflict between the two classes of society—the working class and the capitalist class. It is not for me to waste your time and that of the reporters here to-night in elucidating our principles, let us get out and carry our message to the workingmen of the world, and it is then only a question of time when success will be assured. I accept the responsibility and honor placed upon me by this nomination and will work unremmittingly until election to show the working class there is but one task for them to accomplish and that is the abolition of the system that makes them serfs and slaves!"

The Campaign Committee was designa-

(Continued on page 3)

STILL AT IT.

International Cigarmakers' Union Sending More Scabs to Tampa.

For some time the Cigar Manufacturers Association have been advertising for cigar packers to go out of town to work. A member of the Pioneer Cigarmakers, L. A. 141, S. T. & L. A., seeing one ofthe advertisements, wrote for a position and received the following reply:

Tampa, Fla., Aug. 23rd, 1901.

J. Gutteman, New York, N. Y.

Dear, Sir:—Your favor of late date at hand, and in reply we beg to state that there is plenty of work here for thoroughly competent men, our locality is healthy, and good board and room can be obtained at from $3.50 to $4.00 per week. Enclosed we hand you a list of prices paid for packing cigtrs.

Yours truly,
Cigar Manufacturers' Association.

PRICES PAID FOR PACKING CIGARS.

25 in a box or 1-40ths at $3.00 per M.
50 in a box or 1-20ths at $1.80 per M.
50 in bundle, or 1-20ths at $1.80 per M.
100 in bund. or loose 1-10 at $1.80 per M.
100 in box Cheroots 1-10 at $1.50 per M.
50 in Box Cheroots 1-10 at $1.50 per M.
50 in bundle 1-20 at $3.50 per M. with bands showing.
50 in bundle 1-20 at $2.00 per M. with bands covered by ribbon.
10 in bundle at $4.00 per M. 2 ribbons.
5 in bundle at $4.00 per M. triangle.
5 in bundle at 3.50 per M. one ribbin.
5 in bundle at $3.00 per M. wrapped in foil, no ribbon.
25 in bundle at $3.00 per M. 2 ribbons
Samples same as 1-40ths at $3.00 per M.

When a packer agrees to accept a position, he is sent to Seidenberg's factory at Seventy-first street and Avenue A, and put to work; if he proves to be a competent workman, he is told that if he will become a member of the International Cigarmakers' Union, he will be given a position.

On Thursday, Sept 5, fifty packers will leave here for Tampa, Fla., and it is said that a number of cigarmakers will go along with them. With this force of scabs the International Union expects to break the strike of La Resistencia, Spanish Cigarmakers' Union, which has been on now for the past six months.

SEES DANGER IN TAMPA OUTRAGE.

Capitalist Newspaper Calls a Halt On Capitalist Lawlessness.

The Newark, N.J., "Evening News" editorializes on the outrage committed by the capitalists of Tampa, aided by the Cigarmakers International Union, upon leaders of La Resistencia, which organization is on strike to maintain prices. Evidently the "News" recognizes that there is a point beyond which it is dangerous for even capitalist lawlessness to go. The editorial is as follows:

HIGH-HANDED LAWLESSNESS.

When it was announced some time ago that the citizens of Tampa, Fla., had captured the leaders in the cigar strike there in progress and spirited them away, no one knew where, the matter hardly received the attention throughout the country that it really deserved. The return of the victims and the story which they relate will, however, open all eyes to the enormity of the outrage upon them. It seems that they were taken to the coast on board a small schooner, under heavy guard, carried across the gulf, and, after being robbed of their money, landed upon a desert island, with a scant supply of provisions After incredible hardshops from heat, thirst, and hunger and fatigue, they finally managed to reach the mainland, and, through the assistance of kindly disposed persons, are in Florida once more.

All this reads so much like a story of 500 years ago that it almost passes belief, but apparently there is none to controvert its damning arraignment of the conditions now prevailing in Tampa. Of the thirteen men transported, seven are American citizens. None of the party had violated the law. All of them were standing upon their rights as the representatives of a labor movement, which no matter whether wise or not, was still entirely lawful, and included hundreds of deserving people. Their abduction was therefore mob violence of the most inexcusable type, for they were not charged with crime. Their abandonment upon a desert coast, where slow starvation seemed inevitablte, was a refinement of cruelty that the mob hardly reaches in the prevalent Southern "barbecues" and "lynching bees." Fortunately, they have escaped. Fortunately, too, their abductors are known. It but remains for American justice to see that the outrage is punished in a way that will vindicate the civilzation of the day.

It is no longer a question of the rights of organized labor, but of the rights of man. The personality or environment of the victims cuts no figure in the case. The labor trouble in Tampa has not the slightest bearing. Barbarism has apparently asserted itself in Florida, and no man is safe there until the law is vindicated

MAROONED.

EXPERIENCE OF THE SHANGHAIED TAMPA CIGARMAKERS.

They Are Captured in Their Homes by Agents of the Tampa Business Men's Association, Aided by the Int'l Cigarmakers' Officers, and Are Carried on Board a Ship and Left on a Deserted Beach to Starve—Miraculous Escape.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 5.—The latest outrage in the coalition between the Business Men's Association of Tampa, and the International Cigarmakers' Union against the Resistencia Union of cigarmakers for the purpose of reducing the wages of the latter, came to light to-day.

Like a romance of the old days, when pirates and slavers sailed the Spanish Main, was the story told here to-day by the thirteen abducted leaders of the Resistencia cigarmakers, on their return from exile. The men, who composed the Central Committee of Resistencia Union, of Tampa, arrived here on a small fruit schooner, the Gertrude, of this port. Marooned on a barren, uninhabited isle off the coast of Honduras, they had, by an unexplained turn of fortune, escaped death from exposure and starvation and made their way to civilization and safety. They believe it was the intention of the captors that they should never return from exile.

The party consisted of six Spaniards, six Cubans, and one Englishman. The Cubans and the Englishman, however, are naturalized American citizens. The men, whose names are, Francisco Rodrigues, Ramon Pignero, Luis Barcia, Revino Prieto, Jose Fuego, Pedro Carellas, Estanislau Lanza, Eustacio Valdaz, Badilio Parronda and Charles Kelly, all bear evidence of the hardships encountered during their forced exile and present a pitiful appearance. The stories they tell are substantially the same, differing only in minor details as to the violence resorted to by their abductors.

Luis Barcia, who was taken at midnight from the bedside of his wife, whose accouchement had taken place three days before, and whose death has since been reported as a result of the shock incident to her husband's disappearance, says he was forced into a closed carriage and taken to the railroad station, where he was put into an electric car, of which the lights were out, the current having been shut off. Eight of his comrades, who had been similarly captured, were put with himself into the rear compartment of the car and taken to Ballast Point, a few miles west of Tampa, on Hillsborough Bay. Four other mambers of Resistencia Union had previously been taken through the woods in a wagon to the same place, where a tug with steam up awaited them.

Several of the guards on the car, the men say, were prominent citizens of Tampa and well known to them.

After a brief conference at Ballast Point the thirteen men were dragged aboard the tug and the start was made amid derisive farewells from the abducters on the dock. The tug headed for the schooner Marie Cooper, which was riding at anchor in the stream with all sails set. The men were transferred to the schooner under a heavy guard. This was on Tuesday night, August 6.

A stiff breeze soon carried them down the bay and out to sea, and, long before daylight of the morning following, the light on Egmont Key, at the entrance to Hillsborough Bay, was lost to sight and sunrise of August 7 revealed nothing but the sky and the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico. They continued in a southwesterly course for seven days, during which they were forced to scrub deck, cook, wash dishes and perform other menial offices, the armed guard constantly reminding them of its presence by frequent reliefs, day and night, to discourage any attempt at mutiny.

As day followed day in dull monotony, without any indication that a landing was contemplated, the kidnapped men, who had been kept in ignorance, not only of their fate, but of their probable destination, became uneasy and requested to know where they were being taken. They were told they would be landed on English soil, far enough away to prevent a return to the United States for a long time.

On the seventh day land was sighted, and the captives were informed that their destination had been reached. Nearer approach revealed a long, low stretch of sand beach without sign of human habitation.

Boats were lowered and preparations made for landing. Before passing over the schooner's rail, each man was subjected to a rigid search, and whatever money was found was taken away. This action, however had been anticipated, and less than $100 was found, the men having succeeded in evading the vigilance of the guards and concealing greater amounts.

The trip from the schooner to the beach was made at night, through a heavy surf, and was accomplished with considerable difficulty and no little danger. Several times the boats were almost swamped but their occupants escaped with nothing worse than a drenching. On landing each man received $5 of the money previously taken from him. A box of soda crackers, two small hams, three cans of beef and about a gallon of water were placed on the beach. The boats then returned to the schooner, which immediately set sail and disappeared in the distance.

Left alone on the beach with their handful of provisions, the thirteen men realized for the first time their situation. They had purchased a revolver with a few rounds of cartridges, from Captain La Penotiere, of the Marie Cooper, but nad no knowledge of the country and had been told they were 120 miles from Truxillo.

For days they wandered along the beach, husbanding their meagre supplies, and without encountering a human being or sighting a sail. Their small stock of provisions finally gave out, the water supply was exhausted and their hands and faces burned by the topical sun and their feet blistered by long marches. They began to despai rof ever reaching home, and had almost given up the fight when they were discovered by an Indian. He brought aid, took them to the mainland, and guided them to the plantation of Mr. Bruno, where they were well received. Their immediate wards were supplied and they procuured a small boat to take them to Truxillo.

They were told by Mr. Bruno that from the description they gave of the island they had evidently been landed near the mouth of the Plantation River.

MORE MARKETS.

Capitalism Nearing the End of the Vicious Circle It Inaugurated.

During the past week President McKinley, in an address at the Pan-American Exposition, referred to the urgent need of new markets, while laying great stress on the enactment of reciprocity.

Said he: "'Our' capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention." Again: "Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of 'our' wonderful industrial developments under the domestic policy now firmly established. What 'we' produce beyond 'our' domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet and 'we' should sell everywhere 'we' can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge 'our' sales and productions and thereby make a greater demand for home labor."

To the intelligent observer the case as represented by the President is in th nature of a predicament. "We" must have foreign markets and "we" can only get them by selling everywhere "we" can and by buying wherever the buying will enlarge "our" sales. This theory has been practised by every Republican administration since that of Garfield, when it was introduced by James G. Blaine.

The trouble up to the present date has been that the theory does not work. For "we" sell to countries of whom "we" do not buy to the extent which "a mutual exchange of commodities," to quote the President, seems to demand. "We" export $560,000,000 worth of products in excess of "our" imports. The result is that European nations that get "our" imports are alarmed and are seriously considering the creation of commercial unions, and the enactment of protective tariffs, aimed especially at "us," at home and in their colonies. They, too, need markets; they, too, want to reciprocate.

To reciprocate with these countries would mean a loss of a portion of "our" markets. Reciprocity involves a reduction of some and the abolition of other tariff duties; and, as Chauncey Depew, speaking recently, in an interview of the foreign manufacturer's said: "His great hope is such a reduction or abolition of the American tariff as will enable him to flood 'our' markets."

Reciprocity will not avail any in the long run. The excess of production is so great in every civilized country that the excess of products which it can consume from other countries is becoming more limited with each succeeding year. Countries quickly pass from the status of consumers to that of producers and instead of the outlets becoming more they are becoming less numerous, relatively speaking. Japan, India and China afford illustrations in the consumption of cotton and other things. "Our own" country is another illustrious example. From an agricultural and importing country it has grown to an industrial and exporting country.

The result of this condition will soon be a monstrous overproduction in all lands; an international bankruptcy or else an international war for markets, more markets and ever more markets. The nations will smother in their own fat or else drown in the blood of others.

The excuse readily given for Josephine Eastwick, who was arrested in London for increasing a stock certificate from 5 to 1,000 shares, is that she was insane. Ah, so then the directors are "insane" when they water stocks. Or, perhaps, they are insane only when the scheme fails as it did in the case of Mrs. Eastwick. What they do is on the same line with what she did. Both seek to make a bit of paper represent a value that does not exist. Both are frands. Both are examples of high-handed robbery. Miss Eastwick will be sent to a sanitarium. Directors are sent, at this season of the year, to Lenox. Is not one therefore justified, if the excuse holds good in the case of Miss Eastwick, in looking upon "good society" as made up of maniacs who should be imprisoned?

ROBERT HOWARD.

FACTS CONCERNING THE WEALTHY FALL RIVER "LABOR LEADER" AND POLITICIAN.

Incarcerated in an Insane Asylum. His Relations Engage in a Contest for the Control of His Estate, Worth $150,000—Corporation Lawyer Appointed Guardian—His Career.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 8.—The mill workers of this city are much interested in the case of Robert Howard, the well-known "labor leader" and politician. According to despatches received from Boston, a guardian has been appointed to take care of him and his property. Howard's property consists of large real estate holdings in Boston and Fall River, besides stocks in Fall River corporations amounting in all to $150,000. It is believed that the guardian was appointed at the request of Charles R. Cummings, counsel for Mrs. Barlow, sister of Howard. The appointment of the guardian is said to mark the beginning of a contest for the possession of the property, in which Howard's wife and sister will be the principals.

Howard's incarceration in the McLean Asylum for the Insane, at Boston, was the work of his wife. She took the step without consulting his only living relative. It is believed the step was premature. Any attempt to interview Mrs. Howard has ended in a storm.

The particular malady with which Howard is afflicted is said to be paresis. It is about eight weeks now that his friends first noticed signs of mental weakness. Despite his apparently robust physique he has since utterly collapsed. The course of Howard's domestic relations are alleged to have been extremely unhappy, though his wife emphatically denies the allegations.

Howard is regarded by many of the working class here as a good example of the successful labor agitators. He has always had the respect and approval of the employers, despite the fact that he was secretary of the Cotton Spinners' Union for years. Like Arthur of Locomotive Engineers, Howard is an Englishman. Like him he is a believer in the doctrine that the interests of employer and employe are one. Howard is often called the father of factory legislation in the interests of the mill workers. This legislation is valueless, as the frequent and futile endeavors of the mill workers to repeal and amend it, in order to make it efficacious proves.

Howard came here when he was twenty-seven years of age. From 1873 to 1878 he worked in the mills at Fall River. In the latter year he was made secretary of the spinners' union, in 1879 he was again elected, and the office made a salaried one.

In 1880 he was elected to the legislature, and served on the labor committee, in '81 he declined a nomination and in '82 he was made treasurer of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, now the American Federation of Labor. This position he held for four years. In '85 he was reelected to the State Senate from the Second Bristol District, and served until 1893. He was in the same year chosen worthy foreman of District 80, Knights of Labor. In 1894, he was nominated by the Democrats for Congress in the 13th Massachusetts district.

Since then Howard has been identified with various "labor" movements, principally those connected with the textile industries. He has always used his influence in behalf of the two old political parties, both directly and indirectly. His usefulness to the employers here may be gauged by the fact that his illness is generally regretted in the capitalist press, which is heaping praises on him and his work.

The guardian of Howard is Milton Reed, a corporation lawyer of Fall River, and advocate of a trust composed of and owned by Fall River corporations and magnates. It is felt that such a guardian is but natural for such a man as Howard. It is also felt that it is but natural that Howard should be so wealthy, despite the fact that he is a "labor" leader. He utilized his position for his own aggrandizement and turned the ever increasing misery of the working operatives into a means of personal enrichment. He has been a deceiver of the massed and has thrived upon the deception. The revelations due to his incarceration should prove a warning to the laboring class, and cause them to shun pure and simple trade unionism, which is full of unincarcerated Robert Howards.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

PURE AND SIMPLEDOM.

"It Helps to Bring Out the Right Kind of Men and Defeat the Men Who Are Not Suitable to the Employer"—"Most Employers Prefer to Have a Union in the Mines."

The below is from the Pittsburgh, Pa., correspondent of the Minneapolis "Times," a paper owned by the same capital that controls the Boston, Mass., "Herald." It is a capitalist's talk, frank and brazen. And it lets not a few cats out of the bag.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 20.—The basis of the trust scheme of fighting unionism is the spy system. The plan was not originated by the trusts. On the contrary, it was acquired with a lot of other miscellaneous property when merging, consolidation and purchase took place. In its modern form the spy system was inaugurated by H. C. Frick in the Carnegie works. In the matter of straight commercial equipment, force ability and method, Mr. Frick is one of the greatest men of business of the world. His capacity far exceeds his popular reputation. It was he who, after the distrous strike of '92, installed in the Carnegie manufacturing plants a spy system which is said to make the famous third degree of the Russian police look like cheap ward politics in comparison.

At the end of the strike the Carnegie mills were disunionized. Mr. Frick determined to keep them so. It was a part of his plan to prevent union men from getting employment in the mills and to discharge a man as soon as he joined a union. These rules are inexorable. A year or so ago Mr. Schwab called seven men into his office and said to them something like this:

"You have joined the union. That gives you a new employer and you can no longer serve us. I hope the amalgamated will treat you well and that it will always find you good work. You can never return to our mills. My messenger has gone for your coats and dinner pails."

The men were not even permitted to return or say good-bye or tell why. Frequently one or two men are discharged at a time, for talking to the others of unionism. Mr. Frick has been gone for three years but his spy system is as perfect as ever. One man cannot get a letter about the union without its being reported. Two cannot talk together about the benefits of the lodge without its being reported. Even the benefits insurance societies to which the men belong must not be tainted with unionism. The local preachers feel the effect of this remorseless policy and are careful in their intercourse with the employees of Carnegie.

A streak of ardent unionism in a family is enough to cause all its members to feel the repressive force of the spy system of the greatest group of steel mills in the world. Its eye is ferret-like and never shuts The hearts of children are searched and the neighborhood gossip is winnowed to find traces of unionism. Punishment is not always direct, but it is certain.

This system is being accepted as a model by other trusts. Even those which employ unionism use the spy system to control the labor organizations. Nearly all the great manufacturing trusts and large employing corporations have their labor bureaus. These are usually presided over by someone who has had long years of experience with all phases of unionism. The several branches of the steel trust have their labor bureaus, and these have a perfect working understanding. Herein comes the black list. One now finds a rule in many of the large employing corporations to the effect that a man applying for work must furnish a reference from his last employer.

This reference, be it favorable or otherwise, in some way indicates the character of the man. It may even indicate that he is useful as a spy. If it is unfavorable the man may be hired. This discrimination is exercised by the superintendent. Formerly all employing was done by a boss. Now it is out of his hands and in the proper place and is carefully supervised. If an undesirable man is given a place he will soon be gotten rid of in some way. The system always works.

In the New York papers a few days ago I noticed an innocent paragraph printed because it was novel, to the effect that employees of the Rapid Transit Railway system had to furnish a photograph and autograph when they began work. Both were sent to the men giving reference. This was ostensibly to show the man giving reference that his wishes were being complied with. It is really part of a spy system carried on by the labor bureau. It prevents the employment of undesirable men from the viewpoint of unionism.

Men are employed by the big corporations who have no reference, but that is after the superintendent has found out about them. Others, who are slightly objectionable, are given a trial and watched, and the system is operated so that it is technically not a blacklisting policy, although it is that in effect.

FOREIGNERS THE BEST.

There is a curious thing about these spies. In the first place they are usually of one nationaltiy. (For polite reasons the name of this nationality is not given.) They are best if foreign born. An American born workman does not like the work, and furthermore has not had the experience. The surveillance and intrigue of police and civil life in other countries fit men for the task. They work and are granted favors. They are usually friendly, good fellows. One institution employing in all its branches 18,000 men recently installed the spy system. Its labor bureau made a request upon an older trust for men suitable for spies. They began straggling in as soon as the requests were made. All in all over 400 men were sent. Some even do not know they are to be spies. But they are the right kind and may be developed. Some become spies and do not know it. One clever man in a mill can use half a dozen others. He draws favors for them. Sometimes he hogs the benefits.

In non-union establishments the work of the spy system is simple. It must keep out unionism. In union plants it must manage the union organization. This does not mean that it is in control. Far from that. IT HELPS TO BRING OUT THE RIGHT KIND OF MEN AND DEFEAT THE MEN WHO ARE NOT SUITABLE TO THE EMPLOYING CORPORATION. If the corporation wants to bring to the front a certain man in the oganization the spy gets him a boom started. He is not active. His friends are. This man, if elected, will be conservative in conventions and at wage-scale meetings. If a man in obstreporous at wage-scale meetings a conspiracy often forms against him in his own lodge and he is retired.

All this requires endless patience and a constant attention to detail. It costs a great deal of money, but the corporations seem to think it is worth the expense. Even with this fine machinery things will go wrong with the spies and there will be trouble in spite of every endeavor. The steel strike may not be called one of these misadventures. President Shaffer was responsible for that: he alone. The system has not extended west beyond Ohio, except in a railroad way, and in some of the large provision establishments in Chicago and other western cities. A chief of a labor bureau informs me that he expects to see the mills of the middle west under surveillance very soon.

USED FOR ALLEGED PROTECTION.

It is jumping at conclusions to say that this system has for its object the eradication of unionism. It has not reached that stage in most of the organizations. It is merely for the purpose of protection. As explained in previous correspondence in the United States Steel Company Schwabism prevails and the policy of death to unionism is in force. The perfect spy system of the Carnegie plants will be extended to the other establishments with the advent of modern machinery and steel trust methods. The new men of remodeled and rejuvenated mills will be carefully selected, although the process of exclusion may not be apparent.

In other branches—coal mining for instance—there is not entire agreement as to whether the employer could get along better without the union. The labor experts here, and there are a lot of them, TELL ME THAT MOST EMPLOYERS PREFER TO HAVE THE UNION IN THE MINES IF THEY HAVE FAIR LEADERS. When 10,000 union miners strike 100,000 non-union workers strike with them. It is not the union that stops the mill. It is sympathy and the strike fever. Clever agitators could use this fever anyway, with or without a union. Therefore, most of the employers prefer the union to irresponsible leadership. This applies to mining more than to any other business. OTTO CARMICHAEL.

"UNION" SELFISHNESS

Another Example of the Lack of Solidarity Taught By Pure and Simpledom.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31.—The following letter appears in the August number of the "International Wood Worker," the official journal of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America. It furnishes an excellent commentary on the lack of solidarity that marks the old style pure and simple union, with its "every trade for itself" motto.

A WOODWORKER.

(Enclosure.)

LA RESISTENCIA FIGHTS.

Tampa, Fla., July 30, 1901.

Editor International Wood Worker—Doubtless some of the members of our organization would enjoy reading an occasional item from our local down here in Florida, so I send in a bit of news to let them know how we are getting along. Our local here is at the mercy of the famous tyrannical organization known as "The La Resistencia Union." It calls itself a union, but it is a disgrace to the word to have themselves call their organization by that name. They are waging war upon the cigar manufacturers at present, as they have been out on a strike since the 20th of July and it therefore shuts out the supply of cigar boxes and thus the members of our union are walking the streets. The cause of this unjust and uncalled for strike came about in this way. Cuesta, Reg & Co. of this city, manufacturers of Havana cigars, had established a branch factory in Jacksonville and were not, so "La Resistensia" declared, paying as much for the making of cigars as the home house, therefore every member of "La Resistencia" walked out, after having endeavored to get the other manufactuerrs to compel Cuesta, Reg & Co. to close out their branch house in Jacksonville. It is one of the most unreasonable demands that could possibly be made, to make innocent men who have all their business here in a cigar factory, suffer through other peoples' troubles. It affects some four or five thousand people directly and indirectly many more. Among those members are local No. 104.

The bitter war fought against "La Resistencia" last October by our union cigarmakers, and all other organized craft, is only reversed now and it is "La Resistencia" against all organizations here affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Hoping that a speedy settlement of the trouble will be soon forthcoming, so our local won't suffer so much at the hands of the oppressor, I beg to remain, very sincerely D. MONROE SHARP.

THE TENEMENT FORUM

Tales From Real Life.

"You were to tell me about Clancy's will, Danny," said Otho to Danny Murphy the other evening as they were gathered together for their usual evening chat.

"Oh! Yes," replied Danny, "So I was. Well, Clancy's will was probated the other day, and out of a fortune of over half a million dollars made in rum traffic, he made but one bequest, and that was, $300 dollars to the Home for Destitute Catholic Children; how is that for meaness!

"Well," remarked O'Brien Sr., at this juncture, "He might not have left anything at all; that would have been still maner."

"Would to God that he had!" exclaimed Danny, "rather than to offer such an insult to the hundreds of orphans in the Home, who were compelled to live off of the charity of others, through his cursed rum traffic! And worse of all, to compel these orphan children to march in a body to the church from which he was being buried, and there offer up prayers for the repose of the soul of a man like Clancy whose whole life was spent in an occupation which, according to the church, daily sends thousands of souls to hell, blasts forever the future career of countless thousands of children, compels them to live a life of shame and degradation, compels you and me and thousands of others to support the numberless Homes and orphan asylums! Think, Otho! of these children praying for a man whose only thoughts through life were how to devise methods whereby he could still more degrade his fellow-men so as to increase his profits:

"But," continued Danny, "Imagine such a man as Clancy being a director of the Home!"

"Arrah! and do ye tell me if that's thrue about Clancy being a directhor of the Home!" exclaimed Jerry McCarthy, whose hatred of Clancy grew out of the fact that one of Clancy's bartenders threw him out one night, because he demanded the change of a $10 bill which Jerry tendered in payment for some drinks. "Troth there's $9 of my money in Clancy's bequesth, begorra! I wondther if any of the children prayed for my part of the bequesth!"

"Think of it! Otho," went on Danny, "You and I, for years members of the Total Abstinence Union of America, doing our utmost to destroy this accursed rum traffic; realizing what made these Homes and Asylums necessary, and to think of a Home having a Board of Directors tolerating the presence of the Devil's assistant! Well the fawning cowardly officials of the home knew how to take the advantage of these simple little children, who if they were of my mind, would have cried out as their prayer: Oh! God! Looking upon our lives, blasted by the traffic in which this man is engaged, give us vengeance on him!"

"Have you ever read in the Bible," continued Danny, whose oratical powers were now in full sway, "how Christ said, 'Woe be to him from whom scandal cometh.'? If one deed of scandal was enough to wring this curse from Christ, what about the countless deeds of scandal which Clancy caused and did during his lifetime! Think of the ruined homes of his victims; think of the disgraceful scenes around his bar-rooms in the North End; and think of the numbers of ragged children in the courts, ready to be taken away to some Home at the order of the Court; sent away in turn by the Homes, to work out in families for their board and clothes.

"And, still," said Danny fiercely to the elder O'Brien, "You would be willing to take Clancy's bribe of $300!"

"But, he left it in his will," persisted O'Brien, "and how could one refuse it then?"

"How could one refuse!" roared Danny, "Where is the law to compel one to take rum seller's money. What does Father Patterson do when offered money by saloon keepers; throws it into their faces. You ought to hear him on Sunday, cursing the rum seller, and warning any of his parishoners against without breaking one. In this rein that nefarious traffic. How unfortunate that Father Patterson is such an exception to the general rule among our clergy!"

"Yes," replied Ootho, "It is certainly unfortunate. Think of it, Danny, the Catholic population of the United States is estimated to be over 12,000,000, and out of that immense number there are only 86,000 members of the C. T. A. U., and that 86,000 cannot support a temperance paper. You remember the 'Index,' of Scranton, Pa., why that paper, of whom all the money in the rum coffers in the world could not buy one inch of space, had to suspend on account of poor support. And still we are told that the temperance cause is gaining!"

"It is too bad," said Danny, "that our efforts have been in vain. Tell me Otho, is there no hope; must we see this destruction of the nation go on?"

"Yes," replied Otho, with emphasis, "There is hope! but that hope can only be found in the Socialist Labor Party! And, as one who, with you, deplores the evil of intemperance, and have looked for a remedy until I found it, I shall consider it my duty to show you why there is hope in the S. L. P. The basis upon which the rum traffic is carried on is the same basis that underlies our present capitalist system; and that basis, is PRIVATE OWNERSHIP. You know, Danny that so long as there is a profit to be made on the sale of liquor, it will always be sold. Every doctor may tell you that liquor is good for your health, and, of course so will the saloon keeper will tell you the same thing, but let the profit that is made on the sale of it be taken away, and their tender solicitude for the welfare of your health will soon cease.

"Now in regard to this profit that is made on the sale of liquor," continued Otho, "I want to show you the difference as to how profit in the manufacture and sale of liquor is made, in comparision as to how it is made in the manufacturing and merchantile branches of the business. You know, Danny, that there are two important methods of meeting competition in the commercial world; one is, by the modern developement of machinery, and the other is the lowering of wages; where one fails to accomplish its purpose, the other succeeds. But, in the liquor business things are different. Let us suppose that you owned a saloon, and some one next you has another, and as is often the case, there are groups of them clustered together in the path of the workingman. Now then, how are you going to meet this competition? You can meet it by either lowering the standard of your liquor, the usual way, or by giving sums of money to different church affairs in your vicinity, and of course, you will always find ready takers. But in speaking of the adulteration of liquors, there is where you meet competition most successfully. One of the best mediums of showing you to what extent this adulteration is is carried on is the 'Convocation Report on Intemperance.' There you will find how tobacco, horse-flesh, rotten carcasses, rock-salt, poisonous coloring, etc., are so extensively used. You will notice that salt forms one of the most important ingredients, its object being to increase the thirst of the drineker, which means greater sales and thereby profits to the saloon keeper.

"You have heard often about how the working-class are afflicted with the liquor curse, and that is their fault, and the cause of their misery, etc. And, yet they drink nothing in comparison to what the capitalist class drinks. Have you not heard, Danny, about how some poor hard-working man will complain of the vileness of the water he is compelled to drink during his work, simply because of the filthy surroundings through which that water flows; factories, mills, etc., with their filth flowing into the rivers? And the same can be said in the tenement he occupies. And when Nature, after a day's exhaustive labor, cries out for some stimulant, what other recourse for the worker to do but to still its craving in the beer glass? But lest one glass suffice, the saloon keeper takes care that the worker's thirst be prolonged by the generous use of salt, and the beer vat knows what!"

"But enough for the present! The extinction of the evils of the rum traffic can only be accomplished by the abolition of the system of private ownership. Private gain is the only incentive for selling liquor; do away with that under Socialism, and then, if it is wanted, it will at least be pure, and even doctors admit that the purer the liquor, the less will be drunk, and the less injurious will be its effects. To destroy the craving for liquor, we must remove the cause of the desire, and that cause is the present system of wage slavery; a system under which nothing is pure, because profit can be made only on impure stuff. Do you remember the cry that went up from the saloon keepers last year simply because the city was establishing free ice-water fountains all over the city? They saw a serious detriment to their business! Their customers were dropping off! Pure water was preferred to rum; as it will surely be under Socialism. But, ah. This summer sees the fountains dry! Once more, the saloon keepers is jubilant! Once more the capitalist politicians show their true character, when the plea, 'We have no appropriation," is heard. And our temperance reformers, and church people! They are busy holding 'Field Days,' at which those same politicians are to speak, on the 'Evil Effects of Liquor upon the Working-class.' But the Socialist says: 'On to the Socialist Republic!'"

"Onward to the Socialist Republic," repeated the attentive group in a chorus; and Otho, as he wended his way home, said to himself, as he heard their parting cheers:

> "Those words, like the tolling bell from yon cathedral tower
> Will one day toll the knell of Capitalism's power."

FUTURE HOPES.

LABOR LOVER MAYOR HARRISON.

When it Comes to an Issue He is Capitalist Out and Out.

Concerning a report that Mayor Black, of McKeesport, had sent a personal representative to Chicago to urge that steel strikers be sworn in as special policemen in that city, Mayor Harrison says: "I have not heard from any representative from Mayor Black. If his errand is as reported he might as well have stayed in Pennsylvania. My idea of a police force is that it is a non-partisan body and should take no part in any trouble except to preserve order and protect property. I would no sooner think of swearing in strikers as special policemen than I would of swearing in the trust magnates who are carrying on the other side of the fight." Mayor Harrison is a politician who cultivates the "labor" vote and is very friendly with the labor fakirs. But when it comes to an issue, Harrison is true to the capitalist interests. Of course, he would not use the police force in the interest of labor. No doubt he would regard it as a "reflection on the intelligence of workingmen" to be asked to place his official power at their disposal in a strike.

Mayor Harrison is not without humor. Imagine the trust magnates, who have the police, militia, regular army and the injunction courts at their beck and call being sworn in as strike deputies.

THE PARTY IN COLORADO.

Arapahoe County Socialists Nominate a Ticket.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 2.—The Socialist Labor Party of Arapahoe county, in convention assembled reaffirmed allegiance to the national platform adopted at New York in June, 1900.

It was decided by the convention that it was best at this time to devote all our energies to showing the workers the necessity of capturing political power before anything can be done for the workers, and for this reason no local platform was adopted.

The following resolution endorsing the S. T. & L. A., was adopted:

"WHEREAS, Experience has shown that the trade union movement as organized along pure and simple lines, has outlived its usefulness; that the pure and simple union does not and cannot afford the requisite protection to its members; that the old style trade union is now a detriment to the further progress of the working class; that the working-class are subject to brutal and cruel treatment at the hands of the armed forces of the government, and the union is unable to put a stop to this treatment; that the development of capitalism necessitates a radical change in the tactics to be pursued in fighting the capitalist class; that the strike and boycott have proven ineffectual weapons against concentrated capital; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That we call upon all wage-workers to form themselves into a revolutionary economic organization, backed up by a revolutionary, political party; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That we endorse the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, the only economic organization organized on revolutionary lines; and using the best method of striking at the ballot box."

The above resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution commending the WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE, was then introduced and unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It is necessary, in order to successfully fight the battles of the working-class, that we have a staunch, true and fearless press; that the WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE have proven to be such; that they strip the mask from the pretenders and leeches who, under the profession of friendship for the working-class, seek to suck the blood and sap the energy of the workers; that because the WEEKLY and DAILY PEOPLE have laid bare the schemes of these leeches and bunco-steerers, our official organ has been subjected to slander and abuse, and through all the trials incident to such work, the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE have kept their columns clear of all shady and spurious advertisements, thereby showing to the public the columns were not for sale, and that fakirs and traders and charlatans would not be allowed to exploit the Socialist sentiment; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That we are proud to help support and maintain a press conducted so ably; be it further

"RESOLVED, That we pledge our support and call upon all wage-workers to support the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE."

Nominations were then proceeded with and the following ticket was nominated:

For Sheriff:
CHAS. MULLEIN.
Clerk:
ALBERT GEMLIN.
Assessor:
ERNEST ROMARY.
Treasurer:
CARL STRKENBURG.
Auditor:
A. ORMAN.
Supt. of Schools:
MRS. VIRGINIA OTIS.
Coroner:
ED. WERNET.

A large number of delegates were present, and it could be seen that a vigorous campaign was anticipated, and with the hearty co-operation of members and sympathizers a good campaign will be carried on, which will resut in a substantial increase in the vote and a corresponding building up of our section.

After the election of a campaign committee, the convention adjourned.

More Woe in Kangaroodom.

There is wailing and gnashing of teeth in Hoboken among the Social Democrats and pure and simplers. It is all over the disappearance of Fred Voss, treasurer of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, treasurer of local Hoboken Social Democratic party and secretary of a cremation society.

Voss was anxious to fill the position of secretary of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, but was defeated by the action of the Socialist Labor Party members in the organization.

A meeting of the Carpenters' Union was held Tuesday for the purpose of settling up the accounts of their Labor Day affair. Voss did not put in an appearance and a messenger was sent to his house. Mrs. Voss stated that Voss was not at home and after further questioning she said that he had gone to Boston and had written her since to sell all their effects and join him there. It is reported that he drew $300, all of the funds of the Carpenters' Union before going. As to the other organizations, it could not be learned what they lose by his disappearance. As the Social Democrats rarely have any funds it is not thought they are much the poorer. They are bemoaning this as another blow at the time their backs are burdened wth the non-quitter Eichmann.

IL PROLETARIO.
Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party in the Italian language.
Published at 208 Bleecker Street, N.Y.

GIGANTIC COAL COMBINE.

Project to Merge Over $200,000,000 of Invested Capital.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—The "Post" to-day says: "All the bituminous coal mining companies of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, West Virginia and Kentucky are to be consolidated into one great corporation by the J. P. Morgan syndicate. The enormous proportions of this corporation can hardly be realized. The fact that the Pittsburg Coal Company, with its capital of $64,000,000, and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Cake Company, with its capital of $30,000,000, are to be included in the greater consolidation brings the matter strongly before Pittsburg coal operators. These two corporations practically control all the output in the Pittsburg district, and extend their operations well down toward West Virginia in two directions Officers of these companies are expecting to attend a meeting of the coal operators in New York on Thursday of next week, at which the preliminary steps toward the formation of the greater combination will be taken.

Other interests that will be represented prom the Pennsylvania fields will be the Berwind-White Company, the newer Fairmont Coal Company and a large number of smaller corporations of this kind. Still other interests to be represented will be from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and West Virginia, where during the past few monthts movements have been on foot for the consolidation of the coal interests of these states into state corporations for these are taking a keen interest in the project and because the Morgan interests predominate in that field the consolidation is looked upon as unusally strong. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and western roads under the Morgan influence are associated, it is said, in the great movement, which promises to rival in its importance the recent organization if the United States Steel Corporation. The plans for the consolidation have been going on quietly for some months. The plan of action is said to have been to first get the minor corporations of one state and all the individual operators as well into one company on the same basis as the Pittsburg Coal Company. After this has been accomplished the intention is to group all the companies and control them by a patent corporation as a stock owning company only.

The combination of the Ohio fields is said to have been brought into fairly good shape. The Indiana fields and those in Illinois are also in form for the final move, as recent corporation plans there have brought the many individual coal interests together. In Kentucky the plan is still in an embryonic state, but a company has been planned with a capital of $10,000,000 to take up all the coal mines there. The West Virginia fields are perhaps the most difficult to handle, owing to their location and varied ownerships.

It is said that the promoters have practically abandoned the plan of including the Pocahontas field in the general plan for the greater trust. Mr. Bacon, one of the active partners of Mr. Morgan has been spending several weeks in West Virginia during the past summer and early spring, getting options on much coal property. Included in this was much undeveloped coal land in that state. The total holdings in that state are said to be very large, and aside from the Pocahontas fields and that portion of the Flat Top region, embrace about all available lands and much that will be held in reserve for years.

The completion of this great project will mean the consolidation of from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 of invested capital. This will represent not only the undeveloped properties in the six states, but also the actual coal properties under development. There are millions of acres of coal lands that the greater trust will hold in reserve for future use, while its present working properties will be sufficient for a vast increase in the development of the coal trade not only in this country but in the South American countries and in Europe. The plans in view are said to include a general distribution of the coal from the best suited fields to markets nearest them.

RAILROADS AND LIQUOR.

Illinois Central Again Pounding the Men Whom It Drives to Drink.

No one will deny that the reckless use of liquor by railroad men is a very serious question to the public. It has also been shown time and again, that the use of liquor by railroad men, is due to nervous strain consequent upon long hours and arduous duties. Liquor is used to stimulate the jaded nerves and physical powers. The exacting duties imposed on the men by the railroads is the cause of drink among railroad employes.

The Illinois Central is again pounding at the men and has issued new orders, in accordance with which any employes found in saloons during working hours will be at once dismissed, and the same penalty will be fixed for any who are found intoxicated at any time, whether on duty or not. The order doesn't prohibit officials of the company from over-indulgence in fluids when they attend dinners, banquets, etc., nor does it command the porters of the private cars of officials to omit from the commissary list intoxicating beverages that are always so prominent an adjunct to trips of "inspection," and which, be it noted, are paid for out of the funds of the company.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

DECADENT SARATOGA.

Famous Resort Now a Respectable Middle-Class Place.

During the height of the season at Saratoga, one of the old time playgrounds of the capitalists, the race track and all the gambling resorts run by "respectable gamblers" were in full blast.

Speaking of racing, the following may be of interest to readers of THE PEOPLE who may have been foolish in speculating on the track: When a man tells you horse racing is dishonest he is misinformed; when he tells you it is "straight goods," he is equally so. Like every phase of capitalism it must be made profitable. Just as the grocer's clerk sands his master's sugar so the jockey "pulls the horse." When, however, the patrons of the grocer squeal too much some other hypocrite sets up a rival business with "pure sugar," but makes his extra by selling limed eggs for fresh country ones. The large capitalist who owns a stable of racers, can well afford in his Pecksniffian way to decry the evils of the old race track.

The seasons at Saratoga have been gradually shortening in spite of its being one of the most beautiful watering places on this continent. Ask a native Saratogian the reason and he will undoubtedly say that there are so many other places of the same sort that people do not care to visit it as much as formerly.

Sporting men will tell you that the race track has been badly managed. A hotel man will say that the wave of reform of five years ago "has killed the place." While there is some truth in all of the above opinions they are only superficial at best. To the keen eye of the Socialist the development of the tool of production and its private ownership plays as great a part in this place of amusement as though it were a factory town.

Previous to the civil war Saratoga was the only great watering place on this continent, and as its mineral waters possessed certain curative powers it was quite in the order of things that any one who could raise the price would pay it a visit.

The Civil War for a time separated Yankeedom from the Tarheelers, and for several years afterward some of the "first families of Virginia," etc., gave Saratoga the go-by. The codfish aristocracy of the North, who made their wealth by patriotically speculating in shoddy clothing and bad food for the United States of America, continued to patronize the place, and the bar rooms that formerly echoed the "by Gawd sah," of the Carolina planters, now reverberated the "by Gosh" of the Northern grocer and butcher. The large capitalist of that period was satisfied with the palatial hotel because it was a new fad, and the summer villa had hardly been thought of, at least in sporty Saratoga. The retail groceryman and highly salaried superintendent enjoyed the hotel because it was a curiosity. Since that period times have changed. The full-fledged capitalist has learned that he can better entertain his friends at a private residence owned by himself than to be jostled about in the vulgar crowd at the United States Congress Hall, or the Grand Union.

The retail dealers' profit, owing to the warfare of competition, is now too small for him to spend more than a day in such a place, likewise the salary of the superintendent class has suffered some curtailment and he is driven to the smaller hotels and boarding houses, (the natives call them "cottages") some of them should be labeled—slum tenements, where the cost of table board is from $5.00 per week upward—lodgings per room from $3 up. Of course cheaper quarters can be found but no dog with respectable fleas on him could stand them.

I append an ideal bill of fare at the rate of $5.00. Breakfast: cold toast, sour biscuits, limed eggs, tough ends of beef steak, greasy potatoes and coffee that would disgrace the kind sold for three cents per cup on the Bowery. Dinner: soup made from odds and ends, some of which must have laid too long in the swill barrel. "Roast beef" of ordinary cheap boarding house variety, sour mashed potatoes; if you are early and have long arms you may get some sliced tomatoes, or lettuce, as the proprietor never buys enough to go round. Dessert: pie of different varieties, which is about the only thing most persons can eat. Supper: bread and butter, mystery, weak tea with a small dish of poor berries or speckled peaches and cake. The reader may think this a bit of humor, but I am sure if he was forced as the writer of this article has been to spend six or seven weeks every season here at work he would find it no joke. One would think that these places furnish indigestible food on purpose to make the boarders drink large quantities of spring water to counteract their effect.

It is easily understood why such extortion is practised as the poor devils who rent lodgings and furnish meals must of necessity make their whole year's income, viz., the expense of clothing and feeding their families and themselves for the entire year out of the skin and bones of the boarder for about six weeks and to pay (don't drop dead) their taxes, for, strange as it may seem, most of these hash foundry proprietors and lodging-house keepers own a piece of private property valued at from twelve of fourteen hundred up to five or six thousand dollars. What a field for Kangaroo propaganda, for the bad Socialist would possibly attack these happy little homes, etc., etc., where the father and mother sleep in the woodshed or out-house and the children under the kitchen sink, or in an empty washtub during the busy season. Although no S.L.P. section is yet in this place, I have on many occasions conversed with honest workingmen and women on the subject of Socialism and S.L.P. tactics, and I firmly believe that the near future will add the name Section Saratoga to the galaxy of stars in the S.L.P.

A PROLETARIAN
at Saratoga.

KEINARD NOMINATED.

(Continued from page 1.)

ted as a committee to fill vacancies.

Comrade Daniel De Leon was among those present; he was called upon to address the Convention. DeLeon said; "I hope you will not fail to attend other conventions, particularly 'united reformers' conventions and contrast their acts with what has transpired here tonight. Contrast their stagey tricks with those of the class-conscious Socialist who knows reformer's performances have the stamp of deception upon their brows; he knows that municipal programs as proposed by them mean nothing to him, he knows that the tools of production do not belong to him, and that he cannot gain possession of these through success in a municipal campaign but a national campaign. Accordingly, we take this campaign as a campaign of education, knowing the seeds will fall into heads where though it may not take root to-day it will to-morrow, and national success will by that growth be ultimately matured.

"We have forced conviction upon others. Consider if eleven years ago the crime had happened which has happened in Buffalo, we would have been classed with the anarchists. To-day no such thing is ever possible, not even the craziest policeman would make such a classification and I was amused to-day to read that a Tammany Police Commissioner had said Socialists and Anarchists must not be confounded. "They realize to-night that during these eleven years the Socialist Labor Party builded deep and builded sound when it entered the political arena; and that that Socialist Labor Party is a power, is a thing that cannot be measured by its vote. Every year adds to our stature and sometime, some-how we will, we must carry the day. There is but one thing worth a serious man's attention and that is the abolition of the capitalist system. Your candidate is a young. I am gray; look well to your young men: with them lies the future. Let us go into this campaign with the firmness, the sincerity of men who know what they want and who are going to get it. Let that impression go further and sink deeper. Let nothing daunt us. With that position the Socialist Labor Party the future is safe and i ours.

The Campaign Committee then reported the following outline of work for the conduct of the Campaign:

Comrades:

Since the last session of the City Convention your committee has held three meetings. At the first of these it organized itself into a working body, as instructed, by forming a Campaign Committee composed of the members of the City Executive Committee:—Lazarus Ableson, A. C. Kihn, Patrick Murphy, D. L. Campbell, A Moren, S. D. Cooper, J. Scheurer, A. Ulrich, H. Mittleberg, H. Mahland and M. T. Cooper; also Elmer Snyder, Raymus Rassmussen and Paul Schweinberg, representing Richmond County, and Christian Bakke, representing Queens County.

The regular officers of the City Executive Committee are to act as the officers of the Campaign Committee, and the date and time of session of the former will also be the date of meeting of the latter body.

Agitation Committees were elected to conduct agitation among the various nationalities, and particularly to work among labor organizations and benefit societies. Conferences of persons connected with the various organizations in the localities of these committees were to be called and plans formulated, to be reported to the adjourned City Convention of September 7, 1901. In the meantime reports were to be made to the Campaign Committee.

These committees were elected, according to nationalities, as follows;

GERMAN AGITATION COMMITTEE.—Hugo Vogt, Max Forker, and F. Brauckman.

JEWISH AGITATION COMMITTEE.—J. Schlossberg, A. Levine, and S. Smilansky.

SCANDINAVIAN AGITATION COMMITTEE.—V. Funke, Chas. G. Teche, and M. Mahlmberg.

ITALIAN AGITATION COMMITTEE.—J. Cienferra, Dr. Briganti, and Louis Rossi.

BOHEMIAN AGITATION COMMITTEE.—Rudolph Katz, A. Gellrich, and J. Landa.

POLISH AGITATION COMMITTEE.—S. Nowak, A. Moren, and W. Gayewsky.

Members of the City Executive Committee were assigned to visit poorly organized Assembly Districts, push the work there, and, wherever possible, work in conjunction with the Agitation Comittees working among the various nationalities.

Measures were also adopted to push the agitation in Queens County, and form a permanent organization there. The necessary funds to carry on this work were secured from the New York State Committee.

Agitation through street meetings has also been vigorously carried on, and, for the past three weeks, several meetings have been held nightly. These are everywhere reported successful, and the attempted interference of the police on two occasions tended to increase the crowds and interest in our work rather than to hamper it in any way..

The New York State Committee has been called upon for campaign literature, and is expected to have some excellent campaign leaflets ready in a few weeks.

In the matter of finances the Organizer was instructed to secure donations immediately from individual members until returns come in from campaign lists. A call for campaign subscriptions has been issued, and campaign subscription lists are here for distribution among the delegates to-night.

A. C. KIHN,
Secretary for the Campaign Committee.

The report was received and the action of the Committee indorsed.

The German and Scandinavian Agitation Committees were not ready to report. But the reports of the Jewish, Polish, and Italian Agitation Committees were adopted as reported:

Jewish Agitation Committee.

The Jewish Agitation Committee, organized in the latter part of August, soon after it was appointed by the General Committee of Section New York. This agitation committee, consiting of three called a conference of the active party workers living in the East Side district on Tuesday September 3, at the Excelsior Literary Society's clubrooms. At this conference ways and means were devised for carrying on an effective campaign on the East Side this fall.

Among other matters this conference decided to translate into Jewish the pamphlet, "What Means This Strike?" It was also decided to translate into Jewish the leading English campaign leaflets which the party will publish this Fall. Steps were also taken to have this agitation committee work in harmony with the campaign committees of the East Side districts and also that of the Excelsior Literary Society. Thanks to the authority vested in this agitation committee by the General Committee of Section New York, it will be in a position this Fall to supervise everything pertaining to the campaign on the East Side and to see that the necessary work is done, and properly done, too..

During the discussion at the conference upon the general situation on the East Side at present, it was pointed out by some members, and the same was strongly emphasized by others, that the conditions for an energetic and successful S. L. P. campaign on the East Side this Fall were better and more promising than ever before. It was pointed out that, aside from the corruption among the pure and simplers in the clothing trades, becoming more glaring every day, the Social Democratic and the Kangaroo allies of these fakirs had recently given utterance to certain statements in their press which amount to a complete confession of political and moral bankruptcy on their part. They came out with the statement that the organized workingmen, the men in the unions, were base, mean and ungrateful, and giving as reasons for these accusations the following: In spite of the fact that the Jewish organ of the Social Democracy, "The Forward," was, from its very start up to date, always at the beck and call of the pure and simple fakirs; in spite of the fact that the Social Democratic lights had been the only agitators in their ranks, and in spite of the fact that the leading light of the Social Democracy, one Miller, who is a lawyer, was the main speaker during the last Garment Workers' strike, —its very soul, in fact; in spite of all that, when the manufacturers came to settle and a lawyer was needed to draw up the contracts, the pure and simplers turned their backs on Miller and his lieutenants and gave the job to a boodle politician. This story, given out by themselves, pictures these Social Democratic muddleheads to perfection. It not only points to the general job-seeking nature of these "martyrs," but also cleanly knocks the bottom out of their well-known "boring from within" policy. If they themselves admit that their influence on the pure and simple fakirs is practically nil in such a trivial matter as the above, what should we think of their claims to be able to get the upperhand when a question of class-conscious political action is on the tapis? Having started on the downward slope to hades by their cowardly and ridiculous tactics, these Social Democratic muddleheads naturally fly off the handle in drawing conclusions from their present experience. Instead of realizing the truth of the Socialist Labor Party's battle-cry, "Down with the fakirs! We must organize the working class on strictly Socialist lines in the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance," they shoot preposterously wide of the mark by shouting, "Down with the organized workingmen! They are mean, base, ungrateful wretches."

To the Socialist Labor Party this cry about the "meanness" and "ungratefulness" of the workingmen has a familiar ring. We know exactly what it portends and the step that invariably follows the same. It portends, namely, a tremendous rush on the part of these Social Democratic lights to the portals of Tammany Hall and a large increase to the line of job-seekers at Washington, some of these gentry having landed there already. This cry about the ignorance of the masses and the ungratefulness of the working class has ever been that of the renegade.

With these facts in view, the conference deemed it wise to organize a Mixed Local Alliance on the spot, in order to start our agitation for the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance at the same time as that of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Jewish Agitation Committee is most hopeful of the results of the coming campaign, and we feel sure that the vote and influence of the Socialist Labor Party will greatly increase.

ABRAHAM LEVINE,
JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG,
SAMUEL SMILANSKY.
Members of the Jewish Agitation Committee.

Polish Agitation Committee.

To the City Convention, Socialist Labor Party, New York.

Comrades: The Polish Committee elected by Section New York has met and decided to issue a campaign leaflet in the Polish language and to have several thousand copies of it printed. It has likewise decided to hold several meetings in the borough of Kings and, if possible, in the borough of Bronx; some districts in these boroughs being largely populated by Polish workingmen. The committee wishes to announce that great care will be exercised in distributing the leaflets and handbills of the meetings, and personal propaganda will be made from house to house wherever possible. Yours for the cause,

A. MOREN,
For the Polish Committee.

Italian Agitation Committee.

To the City Convention, Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades: The Italian Agitation Committee, appointed by the Socialist Labor Party, makes it its duty to report on the agitation intended to be carried on in the coming municipal campaign among the Italian working class.

We intend to have a number of indoor and outdoor meetings in the most thickly populated Italian quarters of the city, date and place of such meetings to be stated by the committee according to necessity and availability of speakers. Articles will be printed in "Il Proletario," copies of which will be given out free. Such articles will deal with the features of the campaign in general, reviewing the activity of the different parties in the field and illustrating our position in regard to the working class.

During the last two weeks of the campaign leaflets will be circulated containing the political and economic principles of the Party, especially in regard to the municipal government. They will be exclusively class-conscious documents.

The Italian branches will be called upon to assist the committee in the general work, the matter being brought before them at their regular meetings.

P. BRIGANTI,
For the Committee.

Chairman Kinneally arose and congratulated the convention on the good work it had done in nominating men animated by the only principles of the civilized world worth fighting for. Comrades agitate! organize! win!!

Three cheers for our candidates and three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party!!

After three rousing cheers the convention adjourned.

LABOR DAY IN PAWTUCKET.

S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. Organizations Held Big Demonstration.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 5.—The first venture of the local section of the Socialist Labor Party in holding a pic-nic and field day games proved to be a success, and was the biggest Labor Day demonstration held here. The dual affair was held on the Dexter street grounds, near the corner of Weeden street. Previous to the opening of the pic-nic ther was a street parade of the local Section and several Sections throughout the state, and also several locals of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The parade started at 10 o'clock and marched through the centre of the city. It was the first time that Pawtucket has seen so large a party of Socialists together at one time. The line was a good one. The red flag of the party with the white letters S. L. P. was at the head of the line, followed by the Continental band.

The men in line presented a fine appearance and they made a most creditable showing, and one which they may well feel proud of. Carried in the line were many banners and signs of transparencies, showing in picture form the contrast between capital and labor. One of the signs bore the words, "Remember the Bull Pen." Another had the likeness of a policeman's club. The club was heavily "decorated" with nails and knots. Underneath it was the inscription 'Roosevelt's police club for strikers." These signs attracted considerable attention as they were paraded through the streets.

On arriving at the Dexter street grounds the line was dismissed. There was a good attendance at the pic-nic. The crowd enjoyed the various amusements—hitting the doll, pitching the ball in the barrel, shooting the target for prizes, and others. There was plenty of sweet corn and it was roasted in Virginia style. Dancing proved to be one of the features of the day. The Carnival orchestra furnished music. Refreshments were sold on the grounds and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves.

In the afternoon there was a baseball game between the Laurel Hill Athletics and the Bijou's. The former won by a score of 30 to 8. But eight innings were played. Although the score was a large one there was much interest and excitement while the game lasted.

Owing to the shower and the long time in which it took to finish the ball game many of the sports were postponed. There was a boys' race, which was won by Thomas Healey, with Andrew Ferguson a close second. The prize of a chair was awarded to Patrick Conole. Abel Satchell secured the hat, and Herbert Longworth was the fortunate winner of the bicycle trousers.

When the crowd was at its largest Charles Kroll and James McGuiggan delivered interesting addresses on the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Their remarks were attentively listened to by the audience, and they received frequent applause.

The committee which had charge and to which a great deal of credit for the success of the venture is due consists of Edward W. Walling, chairman; Fred. Amborn and Charles H. Dana.

STRIKE AT FALL RIVER.

Speed Tenders Go Out—Weavers Consider Indirect Reduction of 5 Per Cent.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 5.—A strike of speed tenders occurred Tuseday morning, September 3, in Stafford mill No. 1. The entire card rooms stopped resulting in the shutting down of all the departments of two mills on Wednesday morning, the following day. This shut down will continue until further notice. Eight hundred people are thrown out of employment. The Stafford mill, a few years ago, at the time there was talk of a trust buying the mills here, hurried to pay to its shareholders a surplus of $250.000. A few months ago the former agent died. The new one has to make a name for himself. The way he does it is to reduce the wages indirectly. Last Friday the weavers held a shop meeting on account of cuts, as follows:

Prints from—

Inches	Reed	Picks	46 to 47 yards
35	68	72	50 to 53 "
38½	64	60	56 to 60 "

And all other goods in same proportion. This is equivalent to a reduction of about 5 per cent in wages.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Feld of Capital for the week ending Saturday, September 7, was rendered slightly unusual by the speech and the shooting of President McKinley at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. The speech reflected too vividly the need of more markets for American capitalism and the necessity of providing for periods of storm and strain The President, with his knowledge of the situation, most likely, sees domestic and foreign danger ahead; and deems it well to provide for either panic or international war.

The shooting reflects clearly the artificial character of modern capitalism. It necessitated hurried conferences of capitalists in order to prevent the demoralization of the stock and other markets and to provide for contingencies that were likely to arise as a result.

That the economic fate of millions should depend upon the life or death of one man shows the unreal basis of capitalist industry. Where value is speculative and unsound, and depending on artificial conditions, instead of labor, disaster is always likely.

Aside from the speech and the shooting of McKinley, there were other matters of note. The new incorporations of over $1,000,000 each for August were found to have been the smallest for any month of this year. Those in the principal states amounted to only $54,000,000.

New incorporations are not always a safe barometer of capitalist progress. This is due to the fact that many of them are fictitious. Just now it is popular for capitalists, or those aspiring to such a distinction, to organize oil, copper, cotton oil, zinc, liquid air, and other stock companies that have millions of capital on paper. There are others that are simply "strike" corporations, formed for the purchase of a franchise patent, or any other properties or assets, by a corporation already in existence. Then there are corporations organized to float the bonds of corporations of which they are mere duplications; as are the corporations formed in accord with "the community of interests plan."

Most of the corporations, however, even some of the last named are real in character. There are always a few, like in oil, for instance, that are genuine. Consolidations form the basis of most of these real companies. Where there is consolidation these is the real corporation generally found.

August was also notable for its increased number of commercial failures and liabilities. According to R. G. Dunn & Co. they were 863, with $9,458-866 liabilities, as against 735, with 7,-332, 903 last year. Perhaps it was these figures that caused McKinley to cry for more markets and to sound his warning.

Another notable incident of the week was the announcement that the National Asphalt Company and the Warren-Quinlan Company had patched up a truce to their intense competition, that is to be followed by the absorption of the latter by the former. The merging of these companies would be a matter of international importance as their attempts to control Venezuelan asphalt beds were largely responsible for the "misunderstanding" between the Venezuelan Government and the United States.

This will be a sad blow to those who believe that competition is the life of trade and the death of trusts; and to those who deny that wars are economic in character.

The new consolidations and trusts of the week were as follows: The absorption of the Ottawa Northern and Western Railway, of the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway, and of the interprovincial bridge, between Hull and Ottawa by a Montreal syndicate with $5,000,000 capital. The purchase by the Chicago and Northwestern of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad. A soft coal combine to acquire bituminous coal properties in the Eastern section of the country, capital $75,000,000. A laundry machinery combine, composed of 96 per cent of the laundry machinery manufacturers, with a capital of $16,500,000. A consolidation of Chicago straw board manufacturers, capital between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 A consolidation of cotton spinners in Northern Mexico, capital, $10,000,000. A consolidation of fruit handlers, with headquarters at Rochester to control the entire output of Western New York and perhaps, of the entire country. The consolidation of the National Exchange and the Wisconsin National banks, combined deposits, $15,-0 0,000, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. And, finally, the formation of a trust by a majority of the Belgian Glass Works, under American control. And so it goes in all countries. Capitalism is concentrating and preparing for that final international struggle of supremacy to which McKinley referred, as shown in the beginning of this review.

Anoher outrage has been committed with the connivance of the International Cigarmakers' Union against the striking cigarmakers of Tampa, Florida. The editor of the "La Federacion" had a complete account of the kidnapping of the leaders and much important matter convicting those concerned in it. The office was broken into and the forms stolen. The officers of the "law" refuse to do anything in the matter, so the paper has been put to a great delay and expense. Organized Scabbery has covered itself with glory in this matter. It has seen the capitalist class forcibly trying to suppress a union, so it rushed to the assistance of capitalism, as it always does, and adds its mite to the whole criminal proceeding.

SAMMY LANDERS.

A "Union" Pooh-Bah, Imported from Canada, Cornered By S. L. P. Men.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The pure and simple trades unionists of this city sought to work up a little extra enthusiasm on Labor Day by importing a speaker from Canda. They secured the services of Sammy Landers of Hamilton, and billed him to speak at their picnic with all the circus advertising peculiar to pure and simpledom.

Sammy Landers is a veritable pooh-bah. He holds the following offices: He is president of the local Trades and Labor Council of Hamilton, Secretary of the Button Workers' Union, district secretary of the Garment Workers and "labor" editor of the "Hamilton Post." He also holds a job as correspondent of the "Labor Gazette," a capitalist governmental publication, to which he sends rosy reports of the condition of the workers. This job was given him by the "reform" capitalist party of Canada.

Canada has in Sammy a worthy representative of the misleaders of labor. He gave the Garment Workers' label to Tupton and Co. before the shop was organized, and they are still using the label without all of their employees being in the union. This act of treachery to the working class was exposed in a letter sent to the "Post." It is said that publication was promised, but when Landers— the papers' "labor" editor saw it he threatened suit, this is the excuse given for non-publication. The letter then mysteriously disappeared. Landers was forced to acknowledge the truth of this in a debate with an S. L. P. man on the public streets of Hamilton last October.

Sammy is a Christian Socialist and a rabid anti-De Leonite. He circulated the report that De Leon was an anarchist expelled from France and that the Socialist Labor Party is composed of anarchists. I could give further particulars of Sammy's record, how, for instance, he offered to take a contract to make button holes at 25 per cent less than a contractor, how he slandered an S. L. P. comrade by means of a bogus letter from London, etc., but to proceed to the meeting.

A number of the comrades here went to the picnic grounds. Sammy, who is also a member of the Starvation Army, appeared on the platform in the uniform of that Helot organization of capitalism. His whole argument was organize, organize. He prated of the strength of "unionism" in a manner worthy of Gompers. He contradicted himself right along and was evidently rattled at the sight of the red button brigade that confronted him.

When he finished the writer stepped up to the stand and asked him a question. Instead of answering it, he told a story. The crowd was on to this and several shouted: "Answer the question!" Sammy was cornered; he tried to crawl by saying

"Those Socialists are all over asking questions, the answer to which they know before asking them and I don't understand their technicalities."

He then tried taffying, but it wouldn't go. The writer then challenged him to a public debate to take place then and there or that night. He refused to accept the challenge, pleading lack of time, etc. He was then asked if he would debate with a Canadian S. L. P. man. In reply he said that he had issued a challenge to debate in three papers and never received an answer. Asked if he knew Comrade Roadhouse, he said no, then yes. Asked if he would meet Roadhouse in debate for reply he slid from the stand like a streak of greased lightning.

Comrade Playford and the writer then climbed onto the platform, but the committee refused to let us speak. When Landers got in the carriage to go, he hissed, then shouted out: "Don't let those men speak to the people." But we managed to announce our meeting for that evening

When we arrived at the meeting place fully 500 people were already there—the incident at the picnic had been heralded abroad.

Comrade Lake of Schenectady was the first speaker. He started in by showing up the manner of man that the fakirs had brought there, to deliver a message to labor. Suddenly the stillness that prevailed throughout the audience was broken by a Starvation Army war-whoop. As the war-whoop was emitted a man was seen to jump about three feet in the air, it was Sammy, he who hadn't time to debate was there in the crowd. Evidently his feelings got the better of his judgment, for we were not aware of his presence until he whooped. Anyway it led to his further undoing. He did his best to break up the meeting but was hooted from the scene by the crowd.

The writer followed Lake on the stand. After speaking about fifteen minutes the Chief of Police appeared and demanded to see the permit for the meeting. He was told none had been asked for and none was needed. The chief looked foolish and withdrew. He made the bluff at the request of the local fakirs and got it in the neck for his pains.

Many pamphlets were sold at the meeting, subs secured for WEEKLY PEOPLE and a strong S. T. and L. A. local will be the outcome of the days' work.

The affair is the talk of the town and the fakirs are kicking themselves, after having paid Sammy's expenses and a fat sum to have it all end in complete rout.

Knock down the fakirs, comrades, the rank and file are O. K.; all they need is to be told the principles of the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A. The labor movement must be ours.

FRANK CAMPBELL.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, September 7, was mainly interesting because of the many legal fights now being conducted against labor by capitalists. These fights have been in the form of injunctions, suits for damages, arrests for "intercepting," and a test case to determine the constitutionality of a "labor" law.

The most conspicuous of these legal combats occurred in connection with the pure and simple trades union congress held at Swansea, Wales, during the week. A delegate from Blackburn was served with a writ restraining him and the members of the Blackburn branch of the Weavers', Winders', and Warpers' Association from picketing Banster & Moore's works, where a strike is now in progress. Damages and costs are claimed. Besides this suit, the Taff Vale Railroad is suing the Amalgamated Society of Railroad Servants for £20,000 ($100,000) damages incurred as a result of the strike of 1900.

These cases caused consternation at this congress. It was recognized that union funds were threatened with demolition by such suits, and that the position was intolerable. It was maintained that no association of workingmen can long stand against such litigation, and that if the decision regarding picketing is final then any unscrupulous capitalist will have his employees at his mercy, and "the working classes will sink back into an unorganized and impotent crowd."

To prevent this disaster. it was recommended that the parliamentary committee of the congress favor an alteration of the constitutions of the unions, minimizing their liability to action.

As these damage suits were only made possible under a decision delivered by the House of Lords, the defeat of such an alteration of trades union constitutions is already a foregone conclusion.

British trades unionism must awaken to the fact that if the workingmen of England want parliamentary and judicial protection from the onslaughts of capitalists, they must seize control of the law-making and law-interpreting powers; until they do that, their organizations will be continually threatened with annihilation and impotency.

In this country, the Pacific Coast Steamship and Railroad Company has begun suit in the Circuit Court, at San Francisco, to recover $25,000 damages, which it alleges, it sustained by the strike of its firemen and sailors. The suit is brought against the Pacific Marine Firemen's Union and the Sailors' Union of the Pacific Coast, with whom, it is claimed, the company had a signed agreement.

In Chicago a bill was filed in the Superior Court and the United States Circuit Court, against the Machinists' Union to recover $1,000 damages for "malicious combination to interfere with the business of Robert Tarrant and the Allis-Chalmers Company." It is against this union that an injunction against picketing was issued. From this, the determination of the capitalists to render this union powerless, is apparent.

Two women striking cigarmakers were fined $10 each in a New York police court. They had intercepted two non-unionists, and had induced them to remain away from the factory, but had used no force.

In New York city argument was heard on the application by the firms of Indig & Schwartz and A. Beller & Company, for an injunction restraining the striking cloakmakers from picketing the business concerns of the plaintiffs and from other practices which are alleged by the employers to be illegal.

In New York city a habeas corpus proceedng to test the constitutionality of the new law, has been made in the case of a butcher arrested for violating the amendment of the penal code prohibiting the sale or delivery of meats on Sunday. It is held that the new law, which is favored by the journeymen butchers and opposed by their employers, is unconstitutional.

This is to be expected. So long as the American as well as the English, working class permit the representatives of the capitalist class, to make, interpret and enforce the law of the land so long will that law be made, interpreted and enforced to the detriment of the working class. So long as the organizations of labor insist in following the wrong policy of keeping Socialist politics out of their union, so long as they believe that class-conscious politics have no place in their organizations, in the face of their bitter experience, just so long will they be the victims of capitalist legal machinations.

It should be evident to every wide-awake, observant workingman that politics and wages are intimately related, that legislators, judges and police officials employ the powers of their office in ways that are detrimental to the workers' organizations and their wages. It should be evident also, then, that to refrain from working class politics is to refrain from the means whereby those organizations may be strengthened and wages protected and increased.

Workingmen, learn from the facts in your case. Learn that the methods of pure and simpledom have been found wanting, as the impotency exhibited at the Swansea Congress demonstrates too clearly. There we see one of the most powerful gatherings of labor—as far as numbers and "conservative intelligence and ability are concerned, thrown into consternation by the consciousness of a danger which they cannot successfully combat. We have seen the impotency of the domestic pure and simple labor organizations. They have met the legal obstacles to Labor's triumph in the same incapable and fearful manner. Workingmen, take a leaf from the book of the capitalists. They are in politics as their enormous contributions to political parties will demonstrate. They are careful to fill the offices of the land with representatives who favor their policies and principles; and they reap the results of their wisdom in the many defeats administered to labor.

Organize, then, workingmen, both economically and politically; organize into the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue Newark, N. J. 185

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 2 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Flarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

Millerand and His Supporters Did Not Count on This.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Owing to the attitude of the revolutionary Socialists, the long heralded visit of the Russian Czar may come to naught. The capitalist government had proposed to give Nicholas a royal reception but the furore raised by the Socialists has alarmed them.

The Gaulois publishes a rumor that Emperor Nicholas will come to Paris unofficially as a guest of President Loubet and that he will place a wreath upon the tomb of M. Faure and breakfast as the Elysee Palace. There will, however, be no fetes or official receptions.

RHEIMS, Sept. 4.—The hostile attitude of the Mayor and other municipal officers who are revolutionary Socialists, in holding themselves aloof from any participation in welcoming the Czar, has caused a number of the wealthy inhabitants to combine in a disavowal of the statement that they placarded the town with bills expressing dispprobation of his Majesty's visit. They say: "In view of the Mayor's language and the regrettable silence of all their elected representatives, the inhabitants feel obliged to publicly express their patriotic joy over the visit of the Russian sovereign." The working class applaud the action of the Socialists.

DUNKIRK, France, Sept. 5. — The Socialists here held a meeting to-day and passed a resolution declaring that they could not rejoice at the Czar's visit to this place where he is to witness the French naval manoeuvres. They also condemned the authorities of a Republic founded on liberty for receiving "an autocrat and tyrant."

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1300	34,191

Men whose boast it is that ye
Come of fathers brave and free,
If there breathe on earth a slave—
Are ye truly free and brave?
If ye do not feel the chain,
When it works another's pain,
Are ye not base slaves, indeed—
Slaves Unworthy to be freed?
—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

MCST SHOCKING OF IT ALL.

The attempted assassination of Pesident McKinley has come as a severe shock upon the public. It speaks well for the moral sense of man that, despite the increasing frequency of such mischievous deeds, the human mind fails to become habituated to the thing. As France, and Germany, and Italy, and England, even Japan, together with all the other foreign nations in the sisterhood of civilized States, are each stirred to their profoundest depths every time a son of theirs steeps his hand in human blood, blind d to the insane length of committing political murder, so is America. Her moral sense also revolts when such of her sons as Booth, the assassin of Lincoln; Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield; Norcross, the would-be-dynamiter of Russell Sage; Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Carter Harrison; together with the assassin or assassins of Gov. Goebel of Kentucky, and also many others, too numerous to mention, resort to the felony of political crime. And it goes without saying that the Socialist—the man up in moral and intellectual indignation at that insidious system of cannibalism called "Capitalism"—, shares the common sentiment ,and feels the shock strongest, every time such attempts are perpetrated in defiance of the moral and the intellectual progress of society. Such deeds as the recent Buffalo attempted assassination are shocks, severe and wide-felt. But severe and wide-felt as such shocks are, most shocking of all in connection with this one, is the conduct of the New York "Sun."

Among the "Sun's" despatches on the Buffalo tragedy, contained in its issue of the 7th instant, is the following, here reproduced in full:

"'GOOD!' CRIED A SOCIALIST.

"Man Nearly Mobbed in Indianapolis—Rescued by Police.

"INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—The attempted assassination of President McKinley created intense excitement in this city, and while it was at its height there came near being mob violence on one of the principal streets. The news was being told from mouth to mouth when some one called out in a loud voice:

"'President McKinley is shot.'

"From a nearby crowd someone answered with a strong foreign accent:

"'Good.'

"In an instant the ecitement was increased to a fever heat and the man supposed to have uttered the commendatory words was surrounded and roughly handled ,several persons striking him in the face and punching him in the ribs with their fists.

"'Hang him! Hang him! Hang the scoundrel!' came a number of voices in chorus, while the man was protesting that it was not he that had used the objectionable word, and all the time the crowd was becoming more excited and more demonstrative. At that instant a policeman rushed into the crowd, followed quickly by several others, and the man was led away. He was severely reprimanded by the police, but there were no charges against him, and as a case could not be made he was advised to get off the street as quickly as possible, which he did by darting down an alley and disappearing.

"It was afterward said that the man is a Socialist and that he uttered the words although he denied them when he saw what a furore it had created. No one in the crowd knew him and his name could not be learned."

The average newspaper reader is a headline reader. Now, then, the headlines of this despatch are a feloneous calumny upon Socialism and Socialists, manufactured in the "Sun's" office. The headlines are not borne out by the report. The fact appears all the clearer from its closing paragraph, evidently also doctored in the "Sun's" office, and which adds the offence of insulting its readers by thinking them dull enough not to detect the fraud that crouches in the statement:

"It was afterwards said the man is a Socialist,"

evidently interpolated by the "Sun's" felon of character, who forgot to strike off the closing line:

"No one in the crowd knew him and his name could not be learned;"

and thus left himself impaled as a clumsy forger of defamatory "news."

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that which not enriches him
And makes me poor, indeed.

How base the "Cause" that needs such poisoned weapons as the assassination of character! How base the "Cause" that enlists such base servitors as the "Sun," has shown itself, to wield such weapons in its behalf!

Not the shot that felled President McKinley, shocking as that was, but the shot meant to fell the noblest movement of all ages, by assassinating the good name of its apostles, is the most shocking incident connected with the shocking Buffalo tragedy.

THE "STRENUOUS LIFE."

Vice-President Roosevelt is busy again grooming himself for any honors that may be "thrust upon him," and for any honors that he may be able to thrust upon himself.

Monday, according to belated reports, the Vice-President put in a day at hard labor: he breakfast from 8.30 to 11: spoke 20 minutes: lunched from 3 until 6; rested from 6 until 8; and dined from 8 until 10.45. It almost breaks one's heart to think of how many more hours a day this man puts in at work than the ordinary laborer puts in.

The knight of the pick and shovel arises at 5; breakfasts from 5.10 to 5.18; walks to work; dallies for five hours with his instruments; delves in the mysteries of the full dinner pail from 12 to 12.22; wastes 8 minutes in idle slumber; returns to his pastime for 5 more hours; walks home; and dines from 6.30 to 6.55. Then, with his hands stiff from toil, his back tired and aching, his brain faint from stooping, instead of writing books, he creeps off to bed so that he can do it all over again.

The trouble with the working class is that its members do not work anywhere nearly as hard as do the members of the capitalist class. Few, if any workers are tied to the dining table eight and one-quarter hours a day. They have not the intellect, the ambition, the physical stamina to stand this strenuous life. That calls for a higher order of beings, and Vice-President Roosevelt, despite the calls already made upon his system, still shows that he is one of them.

TAMMANY'S BROADNESS.

The rumor is rife, and with no little strength therein, that Controller Bird S. Coler is now Tammany's favorite for the head of the next municipal ticket. Until a few days previous, Coler was particularly detested by Tammany, at least it was so supposed. He had stood "as a stone wall against the corrupt Ramapo Tammany deal; he had been "a watch-dog of the city Treasury" against "Tammany pillaging schemes;" he had "endeared himself to all friends of good government;" etc.; etc.; and, as a consequence, he stood high on the list of possible candidates for Mayor to be run by the thrice repured anti-Tammany "reformers." Owing to all this, Tammany had no love to spare for Coler. Whence the sudden revulsion? The Committee of 107 of the Citizens' Union dropped Coler's name from the list of candidates to be submitted to the "reformers'" convention. No sooner was this done, than Coler stock jumped up in Tammany's camp, until now he leads all previous Tammany aspirants. What does this mean? Does it mean, that, having been turned down by the "reformers," Coler has suddenly ceased to be a "stone wall," a "watch dog," etc., in behalf of governmental purity, and thereby has re-earned the love and affection of the dirty Tammany organization? Or does it, perchance, mean that Tammany has seen the evil of its ways, has suddenly become a gentle convertite to governmental purity, and, accordingly, has turned to Coler with a penitent's contrition? Neither theory is acceptable. The theory that fits all the facts in the case is that Tammany is "broad."

What means "broadness" in political life? Tammany is contributing just now with its Coler boom valuable information on that head. "Broadness" in political life is the name of the fruit of a certain tree. The tree's name is "Get-There."

An organization of political brigands has for its one object "spoils." In order to reach that, its trusted brigands must be placed where they can indulge in plunder, which is then to be handed down. In order to place the said trusted brigands in the said places of vantage, the ticket they stand on must have the fly-paper quality of attracting unthinking votes. It follows that a man, who stands in the Coler odor of governmental purity, would be a veritable Messiah to lead the faithful, and successfully pull them through rough places. Thus it happens that offices, held by Tammany, in this city are full of one-time rampant "anti-Tammanyites." The "Get-There" tree is best understood by its flower "Broadness," and inversely the flower "Broadness" is easily classified when it is known to be the inflorescence of the "Get-There" tree.

"Broadness" in political life spells prostitution of principles. To such prostitutes nothing comes amiss. Principle is with them squeezed into a nutshell, or spread so far as to vanish through thinness, according as occasion may demand. It is a test of political dishonor; a warning to the wise against political immorality. The flower blossoms rankly in Tammany Hall, which is the rankest exponent of political deviltry in the land; but it is seen quite distinctly in all the other pirate organizations that prowl in the present political woods of America.

THE SHOW IN WALL STREET.

Great was the scene enacted on the 4th instant, down in Wall street, in the conference room of the American Steel Trust Company. The stars in the performance, occupying the center of the stage,were on the one hand,Mr.Schwab, President of the Corporation, with a retinue of subsidaries, and , on the other hand, Messrs. Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, Presidents of the American Federation of Labor and of the United Mine Workers respectively, with Henry Korkowinsky, alias Harry White, of the Garment Workers and "Secretary Easley" of a non-descript concern called the "Civic Federation," acting as "supes." The meeting was called a "conference." The subject was the steel strike. The conference lasted all day, and went the way of all such conferences between "Brother Capitalist" and "Brother Labor:" "Brother Labor" got left as badly as usual.

But not in this fact lay the "greatness" o fthe scene. Such scenes have become stale and proportionally insignificant by iteration and re-iteration. No doubt the spectacle, in itself, is monumental of "Brother Labor" strutting up, under fakir guidance, with a lot of stage thunder behind it, and, despite the noise of its alleged "two million membership," producing no effect other than stirring the risible muscles of "Brother Capital;" no doubt the spectacle, in itself, is monumental of "Brother Labor," fakir-led, swaggering up before "Brother Capitalist," and finding all its stage paint and tinsel, its paper crowns and tin swords of "pure and simple" economics drop from it, like so much trash, before the stern fact that the Labor Question is essentially a political question, and that he who places the capitalist Labor-fleecer in political power has no standing in Court when he seeks to escape the results of his own stupidity and perverseness. In so far as all this is concerned, the spectacle was none of the slightest. Yet, great as that spectacle was, it was not the real thing in this instance. And what was that?

At the very time that President Schawb was screwing the muscles of his face into a smile of affability, and "Presidents" Gompers and Mitchell were casting their features into a mold of stage sterness, the "ticker" in the contiguous office was marking time to the funeral march of another organization of which also Gompers is "President-Paramount," and of which the said Mitchell is "President -Subordinate,"—the United Mine Workers.

The leading bituminous coal mining Companies in the six leading coal States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia and Kentucky are being consolidated into one gigantic, $200,000,000 combine; and coal being a tributary industry to steel, the consolidator is none other than the great financial soul of the Steel Trust itself, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan himself. In other words, the same conditions that have placed the Shaffer fakir-led steel workers at the mercy of Mr. Morgan, are now being brought on to place another constituency of President-Paramount Gompers, and dupes of President-Subordinate Mitchell also at Mr. Morgan's feet. And thus the public has been treated to the great show of a conference, held between "Brother Capitalist" and "Brother Labor," to the tune of the funeral march of yet another limb of "Brother Labor." "Brother Labor" was "conferring" about the obsequies of one of its limbs, while another limb was being gotten ready by the conferee "Brother Capital" for a similar conference in the immediate future.

Query: "Why does not Gompers take lodgings for himself near by the office of the Steel Trust, with a spare room for the next "Presidents subordinate" of the next "powerful pure and simple" Union, of his "tremendously powerful A. F. of L.," over whose remains successive conferences will be held? Why does not Gompers go into the undertakers business, and change his title to "President of Pure and Simple Funeral Processions?"

The show to which Morgan's "ticker" will furnish the orchestration with the "leitmotiv" of "Next!" may be distressing, but it will be great,and striking enough to help put an end to the agony, shoving Gompers and Gompersism into the politico-economic grave that the relentless law of social evolution has dug for both, clear the way for bona fide Unionism, and thus urge on the emancipation of the Working Class.

"ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION."

The opening address, delivered by President Edmund Wetmore of New York at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Denver last month, contains this passage on the subject of Trust legislation:

"It is a striking fact, however, that while thirty states of the Union have adopted stringent anti-trust laws within the past eleven years, yet during the same period the amount of capital and labor employed in the form of consolidated incorporation, to which that name is usually given, has it those very states steadily and even enormously increased, which would seem to show that, without trenching upon rights guaranteed by the constitutions of all the states, the abolition of that form of the employment of capital is beyond the reach of legislative power."

The American Bar Association is supposed to contain the flower of the profession, and the delegates to its annual gatherings are justly taken to be the pick of that flower. And, yet, out of such a body such a silly bray goes up soberly, and is soberly listened to!

The veriest raw recruit in the study of sound history knows that legislative enactments are the reflection of the material interests predominant at the time; and furthermore, as a result therefrom, that the interpretation and enforcement of the law depends upon the element in power to interpret and enforce. Ten to one, President Edmund Wetmore of New York is a New York "Citizens'Union Reformer" and will be heard during the approaching municipal contest discant upon the "necessity of overthrowing Tammany, and thereby secure 'obedience to the law.'" All this notwithstanding, the gentleman holds a language on Trust legislation that flies in the face of all this: and his audience, from whom many a future Judge is to come, applauds such nonsense.

Small wonder that the Trust has flourished despite legislative enactments, and especially so in the very States where "anti-Trust" laws have been enacted.

In the first place, and beginning with the State of New York, the law here called "anti-Trust" is a direct, unqualified and determined pro-Trust bit of legislation. The matter was at the time ventilated in these columns. It is not materially different in any of the other thirty States, which "adopted stringent anti-Trust laws," although New York probably leads the van in the false pretence, with possibly Texas bringing up the rear and coming nearer to sincerity.

In the second place, of what possible use can anti-trust legislation be under a capitalist social system? As well talk of anti-mosquito legislation, hand in hand with swamps and swamp-promoting systems of drainage. With such systems of drainage, mosquitos will breed irresistibly. Even though bona fide attempts be made to kill the full grown bird the supply will ever rise above the power to kill. So with the Trusts. Even if it were actually true that thirty States have "adopted stringent anti-Trust laws," the fact that, despite such laws, the Trusts have thrived enormously in those very States, should cause the thinking and honest men to pause. From such facts the only conclusion he could draw would be, not that the Trust is beyond the reach of legislation, but that superficial legislation, legislation that does not affect the drainage of the capitalist swamp, is folly.

Does not President Edmund Wetmore of New York know this? If he don't what kind of a lawyer is he? If he does, what kind of a specimen of manhood does he call himself?

Hurrah for the dividend payers! The latest case is that of the Electric Vehicle Company—capital $18,800,000—which has lost $5,000,000 in the last year, was forced to borrow $1,500,000, and yet paid a dividend of $380,000—by selling some more shares to folks who were getting in on the ground floor. John Jacob Astor is one of the leaders of the concern, and he has representatives in it who control practically everything in sight. A few persons who knew no better have entered a protest, and have sued the directors, thus striking another blow at our free institutions, the most prominent of which is the freedom to conduct any swindling game if you conduct it upon a scale that is large enough. The Electric Vehicle filled a long felt want—in the pockets of those who operated it—but its filling days seemed to be numbered.

Political and Ecoonmic.

The Australian comrades are evidently keeping tab on the Socialist movement generally, and of the United States in paticular. How carefully and well posted they are may be judged from the following paragraph in the Sidney "People" of last June 29:

"For the last ten years the organ of the American Socialist Labor Party has been called THE PEOPLE. Since 1900 it has been issued seven days in a week, the Saturday edition being known as the WEEKLY PEOPLE, and the other editions as the DAILY PEOPLE. To the American Socialist Labor Party belongs not only the honor for having for years published absolutely the best weekly Socialist and working class paper in the English language, but the high honor of being the first and (so far) only organiation capable of publishing an equally admirable daily in the English language. The Party has been engaged in law suits lately with some middle class reactionists whom it expelled; but it has won them all, keeping funds, property, and publications of the Party intact."

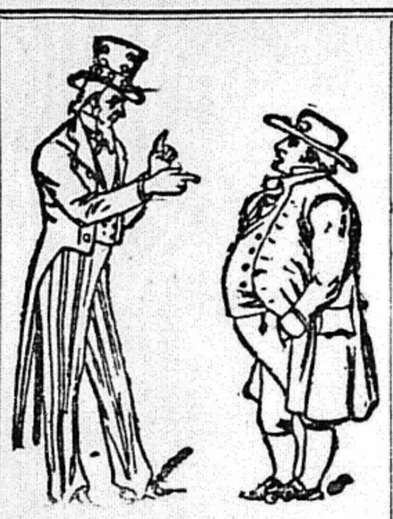
The Vineland, New Jersey, "Independent," (Populist) saps: "From letters we have received from prominent S. L. P. and S. (he means Social Democratic) leaders we judge that the difference between these two reform (sic) elements is much greater than the difference between Populists and Socialists who don't claim the labor affix. And we really see little difference between these last two only in present policy." Not even in present policy do you differ. The Social Democracy is the Populist party in every particular. It has the same cant, the same sentimental and hypocritical appeals, the same deceitful methods and the same aims and objects. Populism played to the middle class. The Social Democracy plays to the middle class. Populism tried to ham-string the movement of the working class. Social Democracy tries to do the same thing. They cannot be kept apart. They are twins begotten of the same foul parents, and the middle class "strawberry mark" must be recognized by both sooner or later.

The "Workers" Gazette," of Omaha, Nebraska, in its Labor Day edition says that "labor wants only equal rights." Equal rights to what? Equal rights to what it alone produces? Equal rights with whom? Equal rights with the capitalist class which produces nothing? There are and can be no "equal rights." The right is wholly on the side of labor, and the idiotic bombast of the "Workers' Gazette" shows that it does not stand for the woking class, but that it is an apologist for the crimes of capitalism.

The "Age," organ of the New York negroes, has a long editorial in its last number protesting against the exclusion of negroes from trades unions. It bitterly denounces the Amalgamated Association for the position in which it places the negro. He cannot join the organization, and he is in danger of his life if he goes to work during a strike. He is supposed to have no opinions on what happens, is allowed to make no choice during trouble, and receives no benefit if a victory is won. It is true that the pure and simple trades union is as much of an antiquity in this respect as it is in others. Any man has a right to join a trades union if he works at a trade. The exclusion of a person because of race is monstrous. But the negro would gain no more from the Amalgamated than the white man gains. The place of both is in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The "Age" would not accept that view of the matter. The editor is as blind and vicious on his side as the Amalgamated is on its. For example, it says in its protest that the "Age" is not unfriendly to labor unionism nor to capital. "The one is necessary to the other." Pure and simple unionism thrives on capitalism, but at the expense of the working class. Real trades unionism seeks to abolish capitalism, and will do it. Between the "Age" and its ignorance, and the exclusive trades union, the negro workingman has a hard time of it.

James A. Reynolds, Social Democrat and anti-Socialist Labor Party, of the Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists has been given the job of superintendent of machinery for the city of Cleveland. He was recognized by capitalists because he fought the capitalist class with such vigor and decision that, in sheer admiration, they were forced to acknowledge his superiority and give him a place where could do more damage to capitalism. Or—and there are plenty of explanations for such action—they rewarded him for the victories he wrung from them. Or, they showed their gratitude for past favors received. No fakir gets a job without earning it. He most assuredly does not get a job from capitalists without gaining their good will. But as "the interests of capital and labor are one," and it is capital, not labor that has the awarding of plums, perhaps Mr. Reynolds worked for labor by helping capital. He never could have landed had he stuck to labor alone.

Soldiers from the Twelfth Regiment took possession of the bridge which connects City Island and Pelham Park, and after insulting several persons, took Bridge Commissioner Moore in hand, and threatened him with military discipline for trying to stop their rowdyism. Finally, a couple of policemen came along and took the soldiers bold to the station house. There the military ardor of the soldiers evaporated, and they explained that it was all a joke. They were, of course, discharged. Military jokes are more brutal than the average man wishes to put up with. Those who indulge in them should be subjected to a little unmilitary discipline in the shape of a fine.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM—You seem to be in a great hurry; where are you going?

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am going to my union. I am a little behind. I want to square up and withdraw.

U.S.—Withdraw?

B. J.—Yes. What's the use in being in a union? Every sensible man should get out and save his money.

U. S.—Are you going daft?

B. J.—No. I'm growing wise. I have noticed that the strike and the boycot are played out. This steel strike and the recent Albany trolley strike have brought the fast home to me. Strikes and boycots were good enough when the bosses were cocroach bosses. But just as soon as the bosses combine into larger concerns we might as well try to spit at the moon as to beat them with the boycot or the strike. They'll wallop us every time. And that's what's happening now. I haven't money to throw away.

U. S.—And for that reason you would have the unions disband?

B. J.—For that and for other reasons.

U. S.—Which other?

B. J.—As the union can not win any more with its old and only weapon, it falls into the hands of fakirs who trade upon it and sell it out, and use it as a foot stool to stand on, and advertise themselves to be politicians.

U. S.—Have you any other reasons?

B. J.—No, are these not enough?

U. S.—Decidedly not.

B. J.—What sense is there in paying dues to keep a fakir in a job?

U. S.—In the first place, as far as the fakir question is concerned, the usefulness or uselessness of unionism cannot be setled by it. The fakir is not a fixture. He can be smoked out. And if the worse come to the worse, if the fakir has entrenched himself in such a way, as the officers of the United Mine Workers or the International Cigarmakers or others I could name, have done, that they can use your own dues to beat you down and flourish in fakirdom, then you can pull out the bulk of the intelligent men, leave the fakirs to starve high and dry, and start a good bonafide union. I admit that a thing controlled by fakirs will do labor no good, and will even hurt the workers, and that, even if such a thing dignifies itself with the name of "union" it should be smashed.

B. J.—And suppose they are; let's leave that art of the question aside for the present. Do you imagine that the organization of labor by trades has no other good purpose?

B. J.—None that I can see.

U. S.—You have heard of a man named Bismarck, haven't you?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Well, powerful though he was, and willing and anxious, to boot, to squelch the Socialist movement in Germany and hang every Socialist delegate, did he do that?

B. J.—What, hang them?

U. S.—Yes.

U. S.—No. he didn't.

U. S.—Why, being so powerful?

B. J.—Guess he didn't dare to.

U. S.—That's just it. Even the most powerful and the most willing to do wrong feel to-day curbed by the Spirit of the Age. Now, then, vicious though a boss may be, and anxious to do wrong to one of his workmen, he will feel curbed in his desire if he knows that his men are organized, that they will all resent his action, strike and thereby make public his act. Is that clear?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Thus organization can do some good as a shield, provided, of course, it is in the hands of honest and intelligent leaders, not fakirs.

B. J.—Well, would that alone be worth the dues we pay and the time we spend on the union?

U. S.—I think so. But that is not all. The union answers other good purposes. Are you sure that the working class won't have to fight physically for their rights? Are you quite sure that the capitalists, ousted at the ballot box by the workers, will not do what the slave-holders of the South did—throw to the wind their pretenses of being law? abiding and take up arms to thwart the fiat of the suffrage?

B. J.—Well, no; I'm not quite sure they won't.

U. S.—The union if the workers, always on the alert to fight the boss at opportune moments, and honest and intelligenly conducted, preserves among the workers the proper spirit of resistence. Such unions may some day need the discipline there acquired. They will be found to be brigades ready at hand for final action and final disposal of capitalism.

B. J.—That's quite so. But anyhow, strikes and boycotts must be abandoned.

U. S.—Yes and no. Upon this subject let me read passage from the proclamation issued by the New Trade Unionist national organization of the country—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. (Producing the paper and reading.) It is this:

"The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada stands upon the basis of facts, and therefore promises nothing impossible. It knows that the final victory it promises is possible, aye, is assured. In the meantime, to use the economic organizations, which we have established and will extend, to wring such temporary advanages from the capitalists as the conditions will allow. We do not say that the workers must not strike or boycott. We know that sometimes the capitalists are so situated as to afford a chance for an effective contest. On all such occasions we will fight with more vigor and persistence than the old-style organizations ever could, because our ranks are held together by the true spirit of solidarity which grows out of the consciousness of the common interest of all wage workers in the overthrow of capitalist class rule. Whether these unavoidable contests are carried to victorious results, depends largely upon economic conditions which we cannot control; we make no promise as to that. We need no promise. Defeats will not disconcert us, because these contests will be considered by us merely as skirmishes preceding the great battle of emancipation. But this we can surely promise, that our warfare will not only be more effective that that of the old-style labor organizations, but it is the only industrial policy that can bring results. While the old-style organizations, disgraced by corrupt leadership, weakened by ignorance of the right and might of the working class, demoralized by every failure in their blind conflicts with capital, become objects of contempt for friend and foe alike, the determined phalanxes of our New Trade Unionism, marching boldly upon the very citadel of capitalism (its control of the indusrial and plitical machinery), will earn the confidence of the workers and inspire the capitalists with respect if not with fear. While the old-style organizations weighted down by the hopelessness of their course, cannot be kept in fighting trim for even those opportunities that business conditions sometimes offer for successful economic struggles against capital, our army trained for a fight to the finish and drawing from our growing success at the ballot-box ever new assurance of final triumph, will be ever ready for timely aggression and necessary defence. While the old-style organizations degraded to the function of herd-camps for the drovers of voting cattle for the capitalist parties, gain nothing but to be kicked with injunctions, clubbed and bayonette into greater helplessness, our New Trade Unoinism will derive from every advance made in the political class struggle material assistance for the economic efforts, following the example of our fellow-workers in France whose Socialist representatives vote large contributions in the municipal councils, plead the cause of labor in the halls of parliament and support it with their prestige on the field of battle whenever a strike occurs.

B. J.—I guess I'll stay in.

U. S.—By all means. You were judging the union by its impotence when in the hands of the fakirs. There, all dues are pure waste. In the properly conducted union, the union that moves hand in hand with the S. L. P., even the old weapons of the strike and boycott may serve some good purpse; and such a union is a valuable weapon of offense and defence to the workers. Bring all your fellow-craftsmen into it. Get all others to do likewise. The Socialist fights both on the economic and the political line.

The fight between Captain Streeter and several Chicago millionaires is an interesting bit in the history of "original accumulation." One night a storm threw up a bit of land from the bottom of Lake Michigan, and the land happened to front some valuable property in Chicago. Streeter was in an old schooner and he had the "reward of abstinence" to be stranded on the land. He claimed it, and those who held land in front of it, claimed it also. Then commenced a fight for possession that has not ended yet. Both sides have used force to gain possession of the District of Lake Michigan, and the fight is soon to break out again as Streeter has retuned to find that some of "his property" was fenced in. The city has not claimed it. The State has not claimed it. The nation has not claimed it. So dog eats dog to get it into his own paws.

A Paterson church has had to go out of business because dull times in the silk trade make it impossible to continue. The church has lost in membership, and it is said that the loss was due to the fact that the paster's sons failed in the silk business. The Paterson silk workers have thus another crime to their account. Instead of staying at work and enduring whatever treatment was given them, they struck, and as a result of their striking another great American industry has been injured.

Benjamin Eaton, formerly Governor of Colorado, will make about $500,000 this year from "his" farms. He does not do any farming, but is a "scientific agriculturist." His scientific agriculture consists of holding 16,000 acres of land which he leases to persons who are not scientific. He gets a percentage on everything raised, and in this way, without doing a stroke of work, he is able to make a fortune of half a million dollars.

Charleston, South Carolina, has an epidemic of strikes of late. That was only natural, as South Carolina is now a progressive industrial state, and its cheap labor was found not to be cheap enough. It was not the abolition of slavery that united the North and South. It was the growth of industries, the fact that both sections of the country had the same interests, and that those interests lay in getting as much out of the working class as possible.

According to Consular reports from South Africa, last year 177,000,000 cigarettes were shipped by one company to that benighted country. Yet the papers maintain that the United States has manifested no hostility to the Boers during their struggle with England.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

"Labor Day"; a Picture Taken in Boston That Photographs the Thing in All Other Places.

To THE PEOPLE.—Here, as in many other places, "Organized Labor" of the brand that is captained by the "Organized Scabbery" gave an exhibition of its impotence and an illustration of its motto: "Lick the hand that deals a blow" in its "Labor Day" demonstration.

As usual, the K. of L. would not march with the A. F. of L. so there were two separate exhibitions.

The labor fakirs were in carriages while the dues paying dupes hit the pavement.

The teamsters had the largest crowd. They have not been organized long enough to get disgusted and vote not to parade, as the cigarmakers did.

Many of their mottoes have seen so many years' servies that they need not be repeated here; a few of them deserve mention.

One, carried by the Lumber Teamsters: "If you want a good day's work from a horse treat him well; what about a man?"

"Join us and we will do you good," I am sure that I copied that one all right; but that last word seems out of place.

The Stage Fitters transparency declared a boycott on the Boston Theatre. If it is as successful as the one declared on Keith's a few years ago, the owner will have to put up a larger building.

A corporal's guard of machinists had an after-a-strike appearance. Their motto was: "The intelligent use of the ballot will stop injunctions," as if a man who knew enough to use the ballot would have been in that parade!

Here are three by the Freight Handlers:

"We demand a just share of the profits from the capitalist."

"American labor buys foreign titles."

"A fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

After the fakirs parade had disbanded a significant thing occurred. The visiting 69th N. Y., Regiment, escorted by the 9th Mass., passed through the streets of Boston. Was this an accident or, was it a gentle hint to the "Organized Labor" that they would be allowed to make fools of themselves only two days in the year, —Labor Day and Election Day. That they were determined to go the limit on the former was proved by the way that the soldiers were received. Elliott St. was lined with "union" men; and as the militia passed, the cheering by these "union" men was great, and the cheap canes and caps with which the labor fakirs had marked their victims on the "Labor Day" parade were waved wildly in the air.

A fitting conclusion to the day on which the Giant Labor, blindfolded by the leaders amuses his master with his stupid antics. ALFRED E. JONES,

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2.

The Hammer Rings in Duluth—A Suggestion.

To THE PEOPLE.—Suggestions for the good of the fighting S. L. P. are always in order. There is probably nothing so important as the extensive distribution of our WEEKLY PEOPLE.

We know full well that all an honest, well-meaning workingman requires is a few months of the sound reading contained in our Weekly, and he will be with us, or at least in sympathy. It plants, at once, the seed of death for capitalism and of its bulwark—the gang of filthy labor fakirs that prostitute the labor movement—in the name of labor.

At all our open air meetings, we usually have two speakers. The first, after inviting questions, devotes some ten minutes to the character of the party press; our democratic control over the management, etc., urging the workers to support the only paper that stands at all times unequivocally in the breach fighting the combined foe of the working class, concluding by saying that while the next speaker is on the box "I will be around to take your name, while the literary agent will furnish you with books." We never fail to gather a good bunch. Simultaneously we distribute free copies of papers. This method, Ithink, beats that followed by some sections, viz., selling copies. A man may buy a copy and never be heard of again, while if you get his sub for six months you keep him in touch.

A few nights ago Comrades Kriz, Dworschak, assisted by Mahlem, Hellstrom and Hauson conducted a magnificent meeting across the bay at West Superior.

The two former spoke to about 400, with a fine impression; 19 subs and 22 books sold. It is encouraging to see workingmen so attentive and applauding the revolutionary utterances of the party, when a year ago they would not listen to us.

To have a healthy movement the S. T. & L. A. must be pushed as vigorously as the S. L. P., so when the labor fakirs will have completed their job of wrecking the trade unions, the S. T. & L. A. can reorganize the men and put new hope in their breasts. Our policy is "smash from without and never let up until the rank and file of the bogus unions' say 'Hold! We surrender! The Alliance is the only union for us.'"

The raising of funds is another important item. The comrades of Section Duluth decided to quit (those who can afford this luxury) smoking "Blue Label" scab cigars. Seeing advertisements in the DAILY PEOPLE of the S. T. & L. A. cigars we sent for some and sell them to our friends and members who attend our business meetings. In this way we net a little "profit" and likewise support Alliance cigarmakers. Here's a tip to other sections. We are holding several street meetings a week and hope to ram the capitalist breastworks, in vigorous style, next election.

So comrades, swing hard the hammer,
With unerring, fighting S. L. P. manner;
Smash hard, for the foe's on the run.
Keep smashing till the fight of the fights is won,
The Socialist Republic is in sight!

L. F. D.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 25.

Well for Canada!

To THE PEOPLE.—While travelling in Canada during my vacation recently I stayed over in Hamilton, Ont., a few days. While there I attended both the section and open-air meetings and found the section composed of a healthy looking lot of young fellows, with that unmistakable clear, class-conscious revolutionary spirit dominating. But what pleased me most was the street meetings they hold every Saturday night on the principal street of the town.

On Saturday the 17th we assembled from 900 to 1,200 people, the great majority, if not all, listening to the doctrines of Socialism as expounded by the Socialist Labor Party—through Borrott, Gorden and Roadhouse. It was none of the sweet, exquisite, fly-catching wishy-wash lingo that characterizes the Kangaroo Social Debauchery either, but the bold, fearless, clean-cut truths of the S. L. P. The crowd listened attentively to the end and showed their approval in more ways than one.

Now, one of the slimiest labor fakirs in Canada to-day is Sammy Landers. The home of this freak is Hamilton. Thanks to the S. L. P. they have ripped him up on more than one occasion until now he is so thoroughly exposed that he daren't speak in the city he lives in, but must go away to Toronto or some other far off place. In fact he is getting most desperate and stoops to the most despicable acts in his efforts to down the S. L. P. His little game on this particular occasion was to try to have his lackeys buy up the WEEKLY PEOPLES. But he again failed ignominously for the Section allows only one paper to be sold to each individual. His lickspittles then started in to distribute that abortion of a labor paper, namely "Citizen and Country," edited by Wigley, a splendidly fitting name. The moment they did, Comrade Roadhouse jumped on the platform and turning every leaf carefully exposed this freak paper and also brought out the fact that in order for Sammy to keep his job he had enclosed within its pages a capitalist sheet, the Hamilton "Post," for which Sammy does the editing of its "labor column" for $100 a year, cheaper than anybody else would write the same for—a great union man!

An amusing incident then took place for the crowd, turning upon the poor miserable dupe jostled, shoved and kicked him around, tried to grab hold his papers, everybody when getting hold of one taking an especial delight in tearing it up and hurling it back in his face, till with a look of terror he disappeared.

Nothing more of any interest turned up and another very successful meeting closed at a late hour. Thinking this will be of interest to the comrades, as it is gratifying to see still another instance that goes to prove Canada has adopted the same uncompromising tactics of the Fighting S. L. P., the Parti Ouvrier Francais and the Irish Socialist Republican Party.

WALTER F. DEXTER.

Fort Hunter, N. Y., Aug. 28.

Good News from Peoria, Ill.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Peoria, S.L.P., held a picnic last Sunday, and though the weather was threatening, we did not get worsted from a propaganda point of view.

Comrades from Jacksonville and Springfield turned out in goodly force and paid us a highly appreciated visit, so that it was actually a gathering of our fighting members of central Illinois.

The writer opened with a short address outlining the cause of Socialism and Comrade Albert Renner from Jacksonville, made a very good and sensible speech and did not forget to state our position toward the pure and simple unions. It is certain that his words made some of the alleged unionmen rather uncomfortable, and there is no doubt that they will remember some of the facts, when matters are not so much their way as at present.

Comrade E. Vasconcelles from Jacksonville, made a very spirited and creditable talk and was listened to with great attention. The speeches were all well received. Besides selling a good many pamphlets, we have several applicants for membership. Several local newspaper men being present and drawn into short discussions, the capitalist press of the following day contained a goodly number of articles and comments on our picnic.

Before our picnic began, we had several boys distributing some hand-bills and they were stopped by the blue-coats at several places and at last driven off by the chief of police himself, telling them he would put them in the "jug" if they didn't quit.

I went to police headquarters the next day and made complaint, but was shown an old ordinance forbidding such a distribution, only it had been rather forgotten until, a few days previous, it had been brought to light by the new chief, who says he will enforce it for all comers. I laughed at him, asking him if he would do so and keep his word when the next or any election would draw near, and the Democrats would flood this town with loads of printed matter, but he did not like to be questioned.

With all the "prosperity" which is surrounding us—or rather by reason of it—we are gaining ground for our cause. The various strikes, which keep things lively and the coal miners with only half the time or less employed, we are not laughed at when we point to the full "dinner pails" and few of them wish for more McKinleyism.

Our Comrade Lichtsinn received and read to us a letter from an old comrade of his from Germany, in which the same depicts the conditions of the S.D.P. of Germany and its rottenness in the unions there. He wishes for more of our fighting, buzz-saw spirit in their movement. It is not hard to see that the revolutionary element, dissatisfied with the way things are being carried on, will break loose from the Bernstein-Kautsky "kuddle-muddle" and go it themselves. All we can wish them is unbounded success, for there is no doubt that they have our moral support from the word "go."

Our comrades are very well pleased with our prospects for this fall and we will not fail to shake up the sleepy ones and make new recruits for the army of the fighting S.L.P.

Yours for the cause,
CARL KOECHLIN,
Corres. Secretary.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 31.

The Harmony Hunter.

To THE PEOPLE.—It is indeed pitiable to note the antics of some of the harmony hunters. In dealing with an individual of this sort one is apt to be lenient and charitable, and good naturedly tolerate his presence. But sooner or later there crops out a sentence or two which turns one entirely against him. Then it depends upon the status of his mind, whether he shall receive ridicule or be utterly ignored and treated with contempt.

I have a pitiable case in mind in the shape of a harmony hunter. This unfortunate creature has lost all capacity for clear thinking, by learning by rote sentences from men who think they think.

I was comfortably seated in a pew of one of Denver's churches, when next to me I noticed an individual moving around restlessly, who seemed desirous of saying something to me. Finally he touched my arm, and on my looking at him, he said, "Why don't you unite?" This in a tone and manner which would seem to admonish me not to speak but in an undertone. I waited, and he went on, and putting his hand on his left side, over his heart he said: "It's here. Sh! Sh! don't say a word; I've had a trance!" This savored of the way my older brothers and sisters would try to scare me by showing me the darkness, particularly after we had been gathered around the fire in winter listening to ghost stories. However, I told him to let me see what he had, and he pulled out an envelope in which were four or five sheets of note paper, and on that was written a plan upon which he said everybody could unite. I read it and handed it back with a few suggestions in the alteration, which he would not listen to, thinking, at the time, I was serious.

I lost sight of him for about ten days, and was sorry I had not kept a copy of this unity platform, for why should such valuable suggestions not be given to the Kangs and Social Democrats, alias "Socialists" partyites? However, I later met this harmony seeker and secured a copy and herewith send it to THE PEOPLE. Here it is, literally:

U. S.
Party of justic and eakle Rights Owned by the U. S. of a. m.
the same as post ofist
— Railroads 1
— National Banks 2
— telegraph 3
— Express Co 4
— inshorance co 5
and steel and grain used by us7 worke not more than 8 a day
CITY
City ownership watter workes
Light Plants
street car lines
city telephone lines
not work over 8 ours a day
CITYS.
Land owners limited Company or 1 person
4 lots for business 6 lots for home aloud cleared paid and $100,000
Factor or copmany four lots
Packenhouse 160 acres out of town all cleer paid and $100,000
All buss places aloud to Handle only 1 line of goods
No department stores aloud
8ours a day standard wages.
Children must go to school at least 8 months a year from 6 to 16 years no child aloud to work in factor or store under 16 years of age unless their parance place
LANDS.
All must Bee U. S. and make Home in U. S.
Limited amount compny or person can control
for men 160 akers of land 80 for each child
limited chash balance $100,000 compnys 160 akers of land oil compnys 160 minal mines 4 claims
All Labor trouble Be settled by Bord of arbitrashun and Bee final
Assess all property at full val standard wages
All dissabled people in need Be suported by U. S.
All starving worthy Be helped by U.S.

* * *

And then he went on and said he wanted to tell me about a vision which he had, but I at this time happened to have a pressing engagement, and departed with the thought of so much fragrance being wasted on the desert air. CHAS. MILLER.

Denver, Colo., Aug 30.

S. T. & L. A. Education.

To THE PEOPLE.—One of our comrades here in Allegheny City, Gust. Gneiser, was employed as a roller on the muck roller in the Lindsay, McCutcheon plant up to about five months ago. Atthe present time he is working in the Schoen Pressed Steel Car Co. works in Lower Allegheny (or Wood's Run). The manager of the Lindsay McCutcheon mill, knowing our comrade to be a No.1 workman, thought if he could be induced to go to work in their mill during the strike, they would be successful in making hoop iron and cotton ties. The following is the story our comrade told here at the Allegheny Co. Headquarters, 111 Market street, and the story was vouched for by another of our comrades, Wm. Hunt, who is a steel worker and is employed near the Lindsay, McCutcheon mill:

Mr. Walter Jenks, manager of the mills in this district of the American Steel Hoop Trust, on Thursday, Aug. 8th, sent a man to the home of Comrade Gneiser to try and get him to come to the office, as he wished to talk with him (this office is on Rebecca St., Allegheny, on the grounds of the mills). Comrade Gneiser did not happen to be at home at the time, but the messenger was told by Mrs. Gneiser that her husband would not go to the office to see Mr. Jenks, even if he was home.

The next day, Friday, Aug. 9th, early in the morning another messenger from Jenks called, and again Gneiser happened to not be home.

The next day, Aug. 10th, another messenger came accompanied by one of the clerks from the office. This time our comrade (Gneiser) was seated in the kitchen in his home reading the strike news in the DAILY PEOPLE. When the two messengers called they tried every possible manner to get our comrade to go with them to see the manager in his office. But he would not go, saying: "There is no use of you trying to get me to go to work in that mill during the strike, for I will not do it." Then he went on to explain of his connection with the S. T. & L. A., (mixed local, 189,) and the S. L. P. Gneiser walked up the street within two squares of the office, and told the messengers to tell Mr. Jenks, if he wished to see him, he must come out on the street, where everyone could see them and hear what was being said.

A few moments later the superintendent of the mills appeared, his name is "Paugh". He at once began to interview Gneiser, inviting him to step inside a saloon near by and talk the matter over "without every person hearing what was being said." This our comrade refused to do, saying: "Here I have two men to hear and see all that takes place, they are friends of mine; all that I say and do will be open and above board." So the conversation went on on the sidewalk. This superintendent knew that Gneiser was a first class workman and if they could get him to work their success would be sure in the hoop department, and finally succeed in breaking the strike so far as the Lindsay, McCutcheon mills were concerned. Gneiser would not listen to his flattering offers. First he offered Gneiser the best set of rolls in the mill, saying he would make from $8 to $12 per day, and would guarantee him $5.00 per day for every day that he did not work, and promised him $25.00 cash to be placed in his hand just as soon as he entered the mill. He also promised him steady employment as long as he would live, and there would be a position for any and all of his relations. He told him he would be protected from the strikers. The deaf ear was turned to all this, and the superintendent was given to understand he had his hands on an S. T. & L. A., and S. L. P. man, and such a thing as a scab does not exist in the ranks of this class-conscious movement of the working class.

The superintendent then again tried to get our comrade in the saloon, but he refused. At this joint the official turned to return to the office saying he would be glad to see Gneiser soon again. "You don't need to bother your head," said Gneiser, "I am not one of that kind that would betray my class, I would rather saw off my right arm, than be guilty of treason to that grand revolutionary movement of the Socialist Labor Party and its sister oragnization the S. T. & L. A."

Within a half hour our comrade Gust. Gneiser met two non-union men on their way to this saloon. He got them to one side and after an hour's talk explaining the class struggle the two young non-union men went to the office and demanded their money and joined the strikers. They had only worked a few hours and they refused to return.

On Monday, Aug. 19th, the superintendent called at the home of one of these young men, Ralph Senkbie, and did all in his power to induce him to return, offering him $2.00 more on the day, if he would return; but all to no avail. Gneiser had gone to the young man's house and talked to him, and for several hours explained the Socialist movement. So when the superintendent called his words had no effect on the young man. Superintendent Paugh said to this young man: "You can stay at my home during the strike and go to and from work with me in my buggy and no one could see you." This offer was refused by young Ralph Senkbie. The superintendent left the young man's home in disgust.

I have told you this story just as it was given me and you can rely on every word to be true. Comrade Gust. Gneiser has been a member of Branch 6th Ward Allegheny for two years and has been a member of L. A. 189, S. T. & L. A., for over one year, he is a bright young German, about 29 years old, is married, has two children and lives at corner of Lake and Cartiers streets.

H. MORGAN,

Pittsburg, Aug. 29.

Jackdaws in Peacock Feathers.

TO THE PEOPLE:—A curious thing, and significent withal is happening here in San Francisco.

The Kangaroo-Social Democray held its primaries on the 21st, and its convention on the 24th inst. On that occasion they changed the name of their party from the Social Democratic Party to Socialist Party, as decided in Indianopolis, and set up a full municipal ticket. This is neither curious nor significent. But what is curious and significent in connection with this matter is that these gentlemen cause themselves to be called "Socialist Labor Party," the capialist papers "catching on," promote the fraud. Accordingly, the San Francisco "Examiner" of the 25th inst, reporting their convention, heads the report in big type as follows:

"Socialist Labor Party Put Up Ticket."

Both the "Call" and the "Bulletin," who do not go so far as to head the report with such a lie, have the following passage in the body of the report: "The Socialist Labor Party nominated the following ticket," etc.

Nor does this political intrigue end there, so far it is known to extend to Sacramento. The "Bee" of that city of the 26th instant heads its report as follows:

"The Socialist Labor Party"

"It names a ticket for San Francisco Election."

I remember the time when these self-same Kangaroo-Social Democracy claimed that the "Socialist Labor Party" had made itself "utterly repulsive to the workingmen."

But so also did they claim that "The People" had done the same.

It is known how hard they fought to keep the "The People," and we now see them trying hard to keep our Party's name. The one and the other have so deservedly earned the respect of the workers, that those names are coveted by the collection of discredited declasses who make up the Kangaroo contingent here. It is the story of the jackdaw trying to strut in borrowed feathers. Thieves need honest men's masks. But what happened to the stupid jackdaw will happen to the Kangaroo jackdaws. The mask will be torn from the faces of the thieves. N. N.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.

Italian Misleaders Jeered Out of the Hall.

TO THE PEOPLE:—On Aug. 24th I was delegated to Waterbury, Ct., to organize an Italian Section of the S. L. P. There were about 30 people in the hall. After I explained the tactics and principles of the Socialist Labor Party, the meeting was interrupted by a delegation of "Unity" heelers from the Armory Builders Association, alias Social Democracy, who insisted on having the floor thinking they could capture the meeting. They were given the floor and the kid glove oratory flowed freely for a few minutes. I then explained to the audience the principles of these grafters. They were informed that Armory-Building Socialism was not wanted in the meeting, whereupon the Armory-Builders grabbed their hats and sneaked out amid the derisive laughter of all present. I couldn't learn the names of these crooks. They should be driven from cover at every opportunity and knocked down. Twenty-eight signed the application blank for a charter. I think much can be done in Waterbury. The field is very promising.

J. ARETA,

Hartford, Ct., Sept. 5.

Degeneracy of Labor Day.

TO THE PEOPLE:—There were 2,595 men in the labor parade here in St. Paul.

The number fell short from that promised by about 5,000.

The parade of the fire department, advertised as one of the features, did not occur. Gov. Van Sant, Mayor Smith, and other state and municipal officers, whose names were printed in Labor Day programmes as participants in the parade, were absent, being in attendance upon the vice-president.

The affair served as a fine advertisement for certain "enterprising" firms and politicians. Note the prizes and those awarding them.

FIRST PRIZE—For finest showing, Loving Cup of Silver, presented by Palace Clothing Company, awarded Teamsters' Union.

MARSHAL'S PRIZE—Awarded by six judges, Suit of Clothes, given by Lennon & Gibbons, awarded to John Lunkenheimer.

FIRST PRIZE—For best uniform, awarded to Machinists' Union.

SECOND PRIZE—Largest number in line, awarded to Carpenters' & Joiners' Union.

THIRD PRIZE—Typographical Union, general effect.

SPECIAL PRIZE—Contributed by Judges, for best float and for general appearance, awarded to Typographical Unoin.

JUDGES AWARDING LOVING CUP—Peter Metzdorf, county treasurer, F. J. Huber, alderman fourth ward; M. J. Fitzgerald, register of deeds.

JUDGES ON GENERAL PRIZES—Dr. E. H. Whitcomb, assemblyman; Thos. Kaue, county attorney; Philip Justus, sheriff.

CLASS CONSCIOUS.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept 4.

Meaningless Numbers.

To THE PEOPLE.—Labor Day, 1901, goes down into history as the most memorable demonstration Holyoke has ever witnessed. Too bad only that the whole affair has no further significance than a big holiday. But it was a holiday unsurpassed by any other that Holyoke has ever had. The main streets of the city were a mass of decorations such as is seen only on rare occasions. The rain threatened to spoil it all. The big parade was scheduled to start promptly at 10 o'clock, but the rain did not stop until about a quarter to ten. This interfered with the starting, and made it 11 o'clock instead of 10. The parade formed at the corner of Lyman and High streets, and moved up High to Sargeant street, then countermarched to Dwight, then down Dwight to Main, and down Main street to the Springdale Park. The parade was all and more than what it had promised to be. Special trains arrived from Westfield and Springfield, bringing thousands of unionists to help out the Holyoke contingent.

There must have been over ten thousand in line with plenty of music to enliven the march. The men were unusually and tastily attired in pleasing costumes and some novel features in workmanship were displayed. The floats, too, were far superior to anything ever before displayed. Many of the paper-mills had floats with bevies of young women aboard. There were also floats representing cigarshops, shoeworkers, upholstering, boilermaking, horseshoeing, etc. One float had on it a monster ledger (containing, probably, the accounts of fleecings from the wageworkers).

The banners and mottoes were of the usual meaningless kind, and reflected no credit upon their originators. One of the mottoes read, "We make good paper and judges spoil it by injunctions." The picnic at the Park was probably a failure, as there seemed an exodus away from it rather than towards it. At 1.30 o'clock there were less than a thousand people at the Park. R.

Holyoke, Sept. 2.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

D. J. H., NEW YORK.—Tammany's fear of the Socialist Labor Party has for its foundation more than the weakness of its own nerves, shattered by overindulgence. The S. L. P.'s agitation is reaching the young, whom Tammany usually swllowed up and upon whom it aways depends.

J. K., NEW YORK.—You will find a full account in the files of THE PEOPLE. The tussle with the polynomial concern, yclept Social Democracy, begins with an open letter addressed to Mr. Eugene V. Debs, and a subsequent article entitled "Homunculus." Both in 1897.

"N. N.," SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Well, sir, if you knew that you were but beast of burden, you would not have jingled your bells in your "Labor Day Parade" with so high a toss of the head as you did, and seem still to continue doing in "proud defiance."

"NEW JERSEY," JERSEY CITY, N. J.—"Brass" is the capital of that holy howler of hallelujahs, the Rev. Chas. H. Vail. The man has a supply of that metal on his forehead for an inexhaustible coinage.

R. E. A., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Politicians don't bear malice towards one another. Never bank upon any degree of hostility that may have broken out among them. They always are ready to make up. Of course, they first try to exterminate each the other, each seeking to keep the whole swag for himself; but, if that is found impossible, they deal. They take it for granted that though the spoils are shared, there always will be "cut and come again" for the ring.

J. P., NEW YORK. — The expression "white parasols and elephants mad with pride" is an East Indian picturesque way of expressing the attributes of luxury that spring from the possession of that which man needs to produce wealth with. In the East Indian mouth the "white parasols and elephants mad with pride" are supposed to be the flowers of a deed of land, capital not yet having invaded that country. Hence the antedeluvian single-taxer concludes that "white parasols and elephants mad with pride" are the flowers of land only, everywhere.

P. R., CHICAGO, Ill.—The attitude of THE PEOPLE towards the Rev. Geo. D. Herron and the other gentlemen of the cloth who joined the Armory-Building and Political-Job-Seeking Social Democracy, has not been decided on hastily. A careful observation of the performances of these gentlemen brought out quite clearly the fact that their conduct has every pastoral beauty except innocence.

V. T., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. — You may expect any time to see Bryan grow together like a double cherry with some noted Trust or Monopoly.

T. B. H., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Do you want a proof that the rank and file knows that, even economically, their pure and simple Trades Unions are insufficient? Just probe the question, and you will find rafts of them in the "secret societies," driven thither for the purpose of securing "pull" wherewith to secure jobs at their trade. Thus the "pure and simple" Union is but a tender for a secret society, and the one and the other are but employment agencies, with all that that implies.

R. P., CAMDEN, N. J.—True: and 'tis pity: and pity 'tis 'tis true. The rank and file of the workers do still swallow down blindfold whatever the labor lieutenants of their employers deem fit to drench their credulity with. But mark you no change? Well, there is: and for the better. If you have any doubts on this head, just mention "S. L. P." or "S. T. & L. A." to a labor lieutenant. You will forthwith see him foaming at the mouth.

I. D., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—What happened to Shaffer happens to all other fakirs in particular, and schemers in general. They are bound eventually, if not sooner, to undertake some transaction in which their former good luck does not keep pace with their ingenuity. Fate is against that gentry.

F. J., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Certainly: send in the report. Throw your bread upon the waters. It will be used somehow, somewhen.

"ED.," BALTIMORE, MD. — What? What? ? What? ? ? Knaves like Carey of Haverhill, Smith of Worcester, Eichmann of Hoboken, etc., etc., "despite all their unquestionable treason," are "not necessarily disqualified from useful activity in the Socialist Movement" ? ! ? This is a novel doctrine. It would overthrow the warning that "where the church makes the feast, the devil should not send cooks." Can't accept your doctrine.

L. M., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—A person would have to be so rabid an enemy as to deprive him of sense, if he were to conclude that the editorial "Labor's Martyrdom" contained a "deliberate falsehood" on the ground that the card of the Painters and Decorators spoke of $5 only as a fine for not parading, but not as the price of the overalls that the members were ordered to parade in, and which were to be paid for out of the treasury. The $5 mentioned editorially are about the figure charged for such dispay overalls. That figure has occurred before this in reports. And as the price was to be taken out of thetreasury, which the men have to replenish, the men can certainly be said to have been taxed out of the amount.

W. W. F., ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Not quite. There are things no "human omnipotence" can achieve. Let Wrong be ever so strongly entrenched in power, it always has to reckon with another power: the Spirit of the Age. Fain, no doubt, would the capitalist class keep Socialist doctrine under the hatches: but it can not achieve the feat. It may hinder and check the spread of Socialist thought. But the Spirit of the Age will prevent the hatches from being kept tight. Enough Truth will slip out. And there is nothing more prolific than Truth, though its brood may often need long incubation. Never fear. The work of the DAILY PEOPLE will bear its fruit in due season. Every issue of the paper is a nail driven into the coffin of Capitalism.

F. D., BUFFALO, N. Y.—The ripe and rampant roguery of the professional religionists can escape none but those who don't want to see.

W. H., WATERBURY, CT.—Don't wonder. Beasts of prey inhabit the same latitudes. Where the Gomperses, Shaffers, and Ratchfords are, there also will be the Morgans, Schwabs and Goulds.

N. W. J., DETROIT, MICH.—Messrs. Capitalists are themselves drawing the cord tighter than it will bear. In this they but act obedient to the social law that decrees their death as a class.

D. F. R., NEW YORK.—The S. L. P. has not yet reached the point where treatises on its constitution have been written. You will have to gather your information from the files of its organs, or from Party members, if you know any. Have no other sources to refer you to. As to your particular question, raised probably by recent occurrences, the following may suffice. The suspension of an officer by the Section was a sharp, quick, summary process: the expulsion or suspension of a member from the Party is a slow, protracted, deliberate act. A bare majority of the Section, or General Committee sufficed to suspend an officer: the first intimation of such a purpose could be sprung up at a meeting; and, without notice to the officer, a motion to suspend him could be sprung up at the same meeting, carried and put into immediate effect. That, of course, opened the way for conspiracies and intrigues; and that power was abolished. It is otherwise in cases of expulsion or suspension from the Party. The danger of surprises or intrigues is not there. The accusation must be read at the Section meeting; it is then referred to a Grievance Committee; the accused member must be summoned; and the Committee must report back. Moreover, in cases of expulsion, two-thirds majority is needed. The publicity of this whole procedure removes all danger of snap judgments.

N. T., YONKERS, N. Y.—It goes without saying the precious members of the Organized Scabbery, who certainly know themselves, naturally suppose that they know all the rest of the people engaged in the Labor Movement by the same token. Can you imagine a fakir to believe anybody is honest?

N. E. D., ITHACA, N. Y.—These capitalist professors of "capitalist philosophy" (God save the mark!) stand thoroughly discredited, almost as much as the fakirs who try to imitate them. Events take a fiendish pleasure in dragging their hunchback philosophy through the mire.

GARMENTWORKERS. — Send to this office the original name of Harry White. Inquiries are coming in about that malodorous gentleman. We are inclined to believe that owing to our inexpertness in such names, we got his patronymic somewhat twisted, and that "Korkowinsky" is not the exact thing. Then also, do you know how the gentleman earns his living?

S. H. R., DALLAS, TEX.—Twenty years ago, perhaps even ten years ago, it may have been a moot point whether pure and simpledom was an evil or a benefit to the workers. In this year of grace, there can no longer be a doubt on that head. The pure and simple trade Union is false even to its own trade Union principle. Run by a set of ignoramuses, who turn reprobates, pure and simpledom is placed upon economic principles that divide, instead of uniting, the working class. Each trade Union stands out against the others. Look at the present attitude of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the United Mine Workers toawrds the steel strikers. Nor could it be otherwise. The pure and simple Union is a hideous caricature of the bourgeois. Scabbery must flourish in such a body, just as mutual cut-throating flourishes among the small traders.

T. L. L., MANISTEE, MICH.—Have you ever come across any statisfactory evidence that these professional "philanthropists" really seek to abolish poverty, as you imagine? There is not one but, consciously or unconsciously, proceds from the theory that, if the working people were not left to thrun upon the discord of poverty, "well ordered society" would be deprived of one of its attractions.

H. N., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—1st: Hard to tell when the next issue of the Socialist Almanac will appear. It is a costly undertaking, and, valuable tho' the Almanac is, in the nature of things it sells slow. Much money is thereby tied up that the Party is otherwise in dire need of.

2nd: There was no strike at all in the Davis cigar factory. Members of the "Organized Scabbery" of the International Union called the shop to a meeting, made speeches to them to strike, put it to a vote, and by an overwhelming majority the men voted against a strike. The said "Organized Scabbery" then ordered out the few men it had in that shop (the shop was an "open shop"), and declared the shop on strike. That performance was, of course, a ridiculous pretence, and the Alliance treated it as such.

3rd: Whatever present pure and simple Union is still saveable is bound to throw its rotten leaders overboard and join the Alliance. Those so-called Unions that won't or can't rid themselves of the labor lieutenants of capital who dominate them will have to be themselves thrown overboard along with their believed "Veiled Prophets of Korhassan."

R. M., ST. LOUIS, MO.—You may not have meant it so, but, as a matter of fact, your question is not fair; at best it indicates that you do not understand the situation. We consider it, for instance, a wrong unqualified for this country to seize the Philippine Islands. The seizure of the Islands is intended to help down wages in this country and it will promote official corruption through the colonial system. Would you, with all this in mind, consider fair the question: "Answer with 'yes' or 'no,' would you wish to see the American soldiers butchered by the Filipinos?" Such a question would be obviously unfair. So is your question: "Would you wish to see the steel strikers win or lose, yes or no?" The steel strikers are not fighting for a raise of wages: they are not fighting against a reduction of wages: they are not fighting against some inhuman treatment. They are fighting at the command of an egregious fakir named Shaffer, who at all points upholds the capitalist system, under the pretext of "unionizing" the shops. Here, then, are two issues intertwined. One is the dignity of the Labor, the other is the private profit of Shaffer at the expense of Labor seeing that experience is ample to prove that "unionization" does not mean anything for the cause of Labor but pelf for the Labor fakir. Accordingly, the victory of the strikers would be a victory for the dignity of Labor; if properly used, such a victory would conduce to class-conscious thought and action; accordingly, such a victory would be a desirable thing. Per contra, the victory of the strikers would be a Shaffer victory; such fakir victories have uniformally redounded against Labor; by the flaming torch of such victories Labor has marched to the point that to-day it is worse fleeced in this than in any other country and more backward in the understanding of the Labor Movement; accordingly, such victories are undesirable things. Fortunately, social evolution takes the question out of the domain of "wishes." In the magnificent generalization of Karl Marx, social evolution sees to it that the conditions are created that compel the proletariat to comprehend the stupendous mission that devolves upon it and act accordingly; and social evolution performs the task by first beating out of the proletariat all its illusions and petty-makeshifts, compeling it to quit dodging and recoiling before the monster magnitude of its own mission, and thus driving it to successful, because intelligent and dignified action. Now, what say you, "yes" or "no?" Is the demand for an answer with "yes" or "no" fair?

T. D. C. NEW YORK.—The S. L. P. policy and attitude in the matter is that the Party, being the political expression of the class-conscious movemnt of Labor, is the head of the column, the point of the spear; consequently, that the Party is the dominant, the Alliance the subordinate body. It follows that the judgment of the Party is final and controlling. A judgment by the Party may be revised by the Party itself, but it cannot be revised by an Alliance court, the court of a body that may or may not consist of Party members directly amenable to Party discipline.

A. B., NEW YORK.—Joseph Barondess was convicted in 1892 for extortion, not for bribing.

BRUNO GEORGIE, formerly of Gloversville, N. Y., is requested to send his present address to Chr. Rossbach, 79 Orchard street, Gloversville, N. Y.

M. J., THOMSONVILLE, CT.—By all means write up the account. It will be duly considered.

"ARBETAREN"

Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2—6 New Reade street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York.

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One year..........................$1.50
Six months.......................... .75
Three months........................ .40
Two months (trial subscription)... .10
Sample copies free.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on Sept 6 at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, with Eber Forbes in the chair.

Financial report for week ending Aug. 31 showed receipts, $27.70; expenditures, $35.81.

Communications: From St. Louis, Mo., referred to board of trustees of DAILY PEOPLE; from Indianapolis, Ind., on S. T. & L. A.; from Philadelphia, Pa., resolutions; action deferred till Dalton comes back to New York, about the 15th inst.; from Barre, Vt., reporting that a meeting of the three sections is being arranged for the purpose of electing a State Committee; from Denver Colo., reporting work of agitation and local conditions; also one inquiring about Wing, of Belgium. National Secretary informed that same is not in touch with the movement in this country; from Section St. Louis Mo., requesting information; Secretary conveyed all obtainable information; from Virginia State Committee reporting local conditions and activity and requetsting a speaker to tour the State offering funds for same. National Secretary instructed to communicate with several speakers and Sections and endeavor to comply with the request.

An omission occurred in the published minutes of a previous meeting of the N. E. C., in the matter of a resolution by the New York State Committe requesting the N. E. C. to submit to a general vote the following amendment to the constitution:

"Decisions of Sections expelling or suspending a member of the National Executive Committe or of a State Committee shall be forthwith referred to a general vote of the constituency of such expelled or suspended member as provided in Article V., Section 4. Pending such general vote such member shall not exercise the functions of his office."

There being no seconder to the motion that this be done, the proposition was lost.

An application for a charter was received for a Section to be known as Section Rensselaer County. Application granted.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

D. A. 49.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., was held on Thursday evening, September 5th, in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, with the D. M. W. in the chair.

Roll call of officers showed all present, except D. W. F. Krinks, who sent in an excuse.

Credentials were received from Goodyear Shoeworkers, L. A. 2,394 for Wm. Beadman and L. Rassmussen; from Karl Marx Club, L. A. 355, for John Taylor; from Leather & Canvas Workers, for Frances Galef and Samuel Lieben; from Eastern District Mixed Alliance, L. A. 252, for Geo. Cook and John F. Martin. There being no objection, the delegates were seated.

Report of officers.

District Secretary reported that since the last meeting most of the time has been taken up by the Egg Candlers' work. They have been holding mass meetings two and three times a week, and all of these meetings have been very well attended, and the result has been that the speakers have succeeded in showing Goldstein up in his proper light before the people of that neighborhood. The case of the injunction against the Egg Candlers is now in court, and the prospects are that the Egg Candlers will win out against Goldstein, but in order to carry on the work they will need some financial assistance. They can pay some part of the money needed themselves, but the expense will be so heavy they are forced to ask for assistance. But they mean to fight this case through. Also visited L. A. 141, Cigarmakers, 170, Lithographers, 84, Bakers, 349, Egg Candlers, 357, Karl Marx Club, 2,394, Shoeworkers, and 298, Shoeworkers, and found all Locals in good warking order. Called a meeting of L. A. 1, Daily People Alliance, at 1 a. m.; nine members attended, and they elected new officers and delegates to this District. Also called a meeting of L. A. 83, Typo. Union on Wednesday, the 4th inst.; was not very well attended, but they decided to meet again some time next week. Report of Secretary was received and action on same taken under New Business.

District Auditor reported he had attended the meeting of New York Machinists, L. A. 274 on last Monday evening. Went over the books of the Local and found a correct, and the Local in good working order.—Report received.

Communications.—One from L. A. 1028, in relation to action to be taken against members who secede from the Local to join a pure and simple union.—The matter was referred back to L. A. 1028, as they are in position to be the best judges in this matter.

One from Comrade Wohl in relation to meetings of L. A. 83. Received and filed.

One from D. A. 15, with resolution from L. A. 356, of that District. Received and action on same laid over until New Business.

Report of Committees.—Auditing Committee rendered their report, which was received and concurred in.

Organization Committee.—Pogress.

Grievance Committee.—Progress.

Unfinished Business.—As to what action should be taken by this District in the matter of deciding as to whether T. A. Hickey, who has been expelled from the Party, shall be allowed to continue his membership on the Alliance. Delegate Murphy of Section New York stated that some action should be taken by the District. He favored the bringing of charges against Hickey before his Local Alliance and trying him there for the offence on which he was expelled from the Party.

Delegate Gallo, also of Section New York, asked if the amendment proposed by D.A. 15 of Pittsburg, would not cover Hickey's case.

Delegate Murphy said that it would not cover Hickey's case, as, if the resolution should be adopted, it could only be applied to those who became members after the law is established.

Delegate Luck stated that L. A. 274 would take action in this matter when the proper time came.

Delegate Brower here asked the delegation of Section New York if they had been instructed by the Section to bring this matter up before the District in this way, urging, as Murphy was doing, the submitting of a Party decision to the revision of an Alliance court.

Delegate Dunn replied, "No they had not been so instructed."

Delegate Murphy stated that he had reported at the last meeting of the Section that he had brought this matter up, and that he would bring it up again. That he would bring it up as a member of the Alliance, and then was no adverse motion by the Section in the matter.

Moved by Delegate Weisberger that this matter be laid on the table until the resolution from D. A. 15 is decided. Carried.

Comrade Murphy rose to a question of Law, as follows: If the resolution of D. A 15 passes, can that be made applicable to Hickey?

Delegate Brower raised apoint of order, that the G. E. B. is the only body that can be called up to interpret the law.

Chairman ruled the point well taken.

Reports of Locals.—L. A. 1, Daily People Alliance. Met last Sunday and elected new officers. L. A. 98, Machinists, progress. One new member admitted. L. A. 19, Waiters, trouble in Cafe Cosmopolitan settled and members of the Alliance are now employed there. L. A. 252, Eastern District Alliance, had good attendance at last meeting. Agitation in Iron Clad coming out well. L. A. 357, Leather and Canvas Workers, report Local getting along well; have eight applications for new members. Will hold massmeeting next Wednesday evening, and want English speakers. L. A. 140, Bronx Alliance; 170, Lithographers, 215, Book Workers; 274, New York Machinists; 355, Karl Marx; 1,563, Excelsior Labor Club; 298, New York Shoeworkers; 2,394, Shoeworkers, reported progress. L. A.'s 42, Yonkers' Alliance; 83, Typo. Alliance; 84, Bakers, absent.

Section New York, by delegate Murphy: Well attended meeting. Matter in relation to Cap Makers was reported, and referred to City Executive Committee. The motion of City Executive Committee, in relation to campaign work, was concurred in. Main business was Comrade De Leon's report from the N.E.C. in relation to action of State Committee. The position of the Section was indorsed and the decision of the State Committee was set aside. Reported the case of Rosenthal of L. A. 141, to the Section, and also stated that the Alliance was considering the advisibility of a law, such as is embodied in the resolution of D. A. 15, but we would like some assurance that the Party would pass a similar law. Call the attention of the Section to the fact that the Alliance can expel members, and they can house themselves in the Party. This should not be allowed.

Delegate Gallo supplemented Delegate Murphy's report.

New Business.—Moved and seconded that this District indorse the appeal of the Egg Candlers, L. A. 349, for financial assistance to carry on their fight against Goldstein, and instuct the delegates to take this matter back to their respective Locals.—Carried

Action on Resolution of D. A. 15, "No person expelled from the Socialist Labor Party shall be a member of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance."

Moved and seconded that this District indorse the above resolution. Delegate Murphy of Section New York, stated that while he was heartily in favor of the resolution, we should first have some assurance from the Party that they will reciprocate in the matter. We should not be hasty in the matter. He favored the laying over of the motion on the matter of indorsing this resolution to next meeting.

Delegate Luck stated that we were only indorsing the resolution, and not passing any law, and don't see why we should wait. We should do our duty, and the Party can be trusted to do theirs. And it is our duty to place on the outside members who have been expelled by the Party. Am heartily in favor, and my Local, also, is in favor and indorsed the resolution. Motion to indorse the resolution carried.

On motion, Secretary was instructed to notify D. A. 15 and the G. E. B.

Meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWER, Sec'y.

Section New Brunswick, N. J.

New Brunswick, N. J. has fallen into line. A Section of ten members was organized last Sunday. Wm. Walker of the New Jersey State Committee organized the section.

The section has mapped out a program that will make the organization felt between now and election.

The following are the officers:

Frank Zierer, organizer, 137 Neilson street.
John Dunn Corresponding Secretary.
Edw. Goodwin, Financial Secretary.
J. Eldridge, Treasurer.
Frank Zierer, Agent for the Party Press.

Good Work By Section Minneapolis.

The following amounts have been contributed in Minneapolis during August for the organization fund: Victor Erlandsen, 25c.; Theo. Zollner, 50c.; M. A. Overby, $1; Fred. Bergstrom, 25c.; P. Farrell, 50c.; C. E. Anderson, 50c.; W. B. Hammond, 25c.; A. Ortman, 25c.; J. W. Johnson, $1; M. Hanson, 25c; G. Johnson, 50c.; J. B. Hanson, 50c.; J. L. Menard, 25c.; W. H. Brown, 25c.; A friend, 25c.; J. F. Kitching, $1; Jno. Nilson, $1; W. F. McFall, $1.25. Total, $8.25, which sum is this day sent to the State Secretary.

W. B. HAMMOND, Organizer.

MASSACHUSETTS

State Executive Committee.

Regular meeting August 18, 1901.

Frank Keefe, chairman. Roll call: eight present; two excused.

Communications — From Medford, notifying State Executive Committee of the election of Godfred Beck as member of that committee in place of Buzzel resigned. Beck presented credentials and was seated.

From Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston sending $40 as share of the S. E. C. proceeds of picnic held on Labor Day, September, 1901.

From Labor News Company sending bills for $3.50; ordered paid.

From Somerville, Everett and Fall River on election of officers.

From J. J. Duffy, Secretary of State Convention stating that he had done nothing as yet on copy of proceedings of that body for the S. E. C. From O'Fihelly on financial reports. Action, secretary instructed to send same to O'Fihelly.

Report of Committees—Mayo on De Leon lecture, October 13th, received as progressive.

A. E. Jones reports an agitation tour and recommends that another speaker be sent to the Springfield district as soon as possible. On considering the above report and recommendation the secretary was instructed to write Comrade Charles H. Corregan and procure his services for two weeks if possible.

Secretary was instructed to get nomination papers for State ticket and send same to all the sections.

* * *

Special meeting August 27th; F. Bohmback, chairman. Five present, 4 absent; one excused.

Communications — From Section Springfield per J. F. Noonan, organizer, relative to a debate between the Social Democracy and the S. L. P., Michael T. Berry to represent the S. L. P.

Secretary reports on Corregan's tour and sending of check for expenses in part. Action of Secretary was endorsed.

* * *

Regular meeting of S. E. C. Sep. 1. C. A. Christensen, chairman. Roll call —seven present, two absent, one excused.

Communications—From Lynn sending 75 cents for Sanial tickets and $5.10 for Circuit Fund.

From Cambridge, naming newly elected officers.

From Haverhill, general information and bill for Comrade Oldham's expenses from Lynn to Haverhill. Bill ordered paid.

Secretary instructed to furnish Comrade O'Fihelly with necessary credentials for purpose of taking possession of property of the defunct sections, Abington and Brockton.

From National Executive Committee on Socialist Almanac. Action—Secretary to communicate with sections urging them to help dispose of the almanac as per request of N. E. C.

Committee Reports—Grievance Committee on Kerner case as progressive.

Agitation Committee on Forker's trip reports having gotten out subscription lists. Action—Report seconded and a favorable answer is received from Kuhn.

As the above committee has in mind Saturday night and Sunday agitation tour the Secretary of Agitation Committee, i. e., Christensen, was instructed to communicate with sections and find out which of the two days would be most suitable for holding a meeting in their vicinity.

Agitation Committee was also instructed to procure hall and tickets for De Leon lecture October 13th.

Comrades Bohmback, Lyndell and Quarnstrom were elected to assist committee.

James J. Devlin of Brockton was admitted as a member at large.

Oo motion secretary was instructed to notify all Sections to make nominations for minor State offices and secure nomination papers for the same, before September 14th as all district nomination papers must be filed before October 18th.

EDWIN S. MAYO,
Recording Secretary, 22 Villa avenue, Everett.

Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal.

Itinerary of the organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal: Newport, Ky., and vicinity—September 8th to 13th.

Louisville—September 14th to 22nd.

Sections are requested to make arrangements accordingly.

JOHN D. GOERKE,
Secretary Middle West Circuit.

Dalton's Itinerary for New Jersey.

The following is the itineary of Comrade Dalton, National Organizer for New Jersey,

The local organizer, or comrades will arrange for meetings and publish the same in the DAILY PEOPLE, covering the time allotted them.

Bergen County:
Fort Lee, Sept. 12.
Hackensack, Sept. 13.
Carlstadt, Sept. 14.

MORITZ HOFFMAN,
Sec'y pro tem, N. J. State Committee.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend these lectures, which are regularly being held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 111 Market street:

Sunday, Sept. 15.—Geo. A. Brown, "Labor and Politics."
Sunday, Sept. 22.—S. Schulberg, "Value, Price and Profit."
Sunday, Sept. 29.—H. A. J. Brown, "Society's Economic Development."

AGITATION COMMITEEE.

Lynn Meetings.

Section Lynn will hold an agitation meeting on Friday, September 13, on Federal Square. Speakers Crotty, Birtwell and Eustace.

Comrade are requested to attend these meetings.

Organizer.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.

These announcements will be ublished monthly.

Section	A'm't.
Pheonix, Arix.	$0.50
Los. Angeles, Cal.	8.00
San Jose, Cal	3.00
San Pedro,	4.00
Hartford, Conn.	6.00
New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Rockville, Conn.	2.25
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Jacksonville, Ill.	2.00
Newport, Ky.	1.00
Baltimore, Md.	.25
Combridge, Mass.	1.76
Fall River, Mass.	2.00
Lawrence, Mass.	3.00
Lynn, Mass.	4.00
Medford, Mass.	1.50
Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
Salem, Mass.	3.00
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St. Paul, Minn.	35.00
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Hoboken, N. J., Branch 1	1.00
Branch Union Hill, N.J., (No. Hudson Co.)	4.25
Branch Plainfield, N. J., (Union Co.)	4.00
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1.00
Auburn, N. Y.	5.65
New York City, N. Y.:	
Assembly Districts, Manhattan.	
2d & 4th	1.00
6th & 10th	10.00
7th & 9th	1.50
8th	2.00
14th	1.85
16th	7.00
18th	6.00
20th	2.00
23d	3.00
26th	4.25
28th	4.00
30th	6.00
32d & 33d	6.00
34th & 35th (Bronx)	16.30
Assembly Districts—Brooklyn.	
5th	1.50
6th	3.00
7th	5.00
10th	2.50
12th	1.55
13th & 14th	1.00
16th, 17th & 18th	4.50
20th	3.00
21st, Branch No. 1	1.40
21st, Branch No. 2	1.00
Onondaga Co., N. Y.	10.60
Richmond Co., N. Y.	1.50
Rochester, N. Y.	4.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	13.10
Troy, N. Y.	6.00
Canton, Ohio	1.00
Hamilton, Ohio	3.50
Erie, Pa	1.50
San Antonio, Texas	4.00
Salt Lake City, Utah	2.00
Berlin, Vermont.	4.00
Richmond, Va.	3.00
Seattle, Wash.	6.70
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00

EDWARD DITTRICH,
Cashier.

HUGO VOGT,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Daily People General Fund.

St. Paul, Minn., Geo. F. Spettel, $2; A. W. M. Anderson, 50c. A. Worm, $1; Sam Johnson, $1; Christiue Jacobson, 25c.	$4.75
Section New York, sale of cigars	2.50
J. Larson, New Haven Conn.	1.00
Carlo Galizia, Hallowell, Maine	.72
James Matthews, Collinwood, Ohio	1.00
Frank Geiser, Cinn., Ohio	1.00
Charles Stein, member Ex Board Cap Makers Union, N. Y.	3.00
L. F. Alrutz, Rensselaer, N. Y.	1.00
A. W. M. Anderson, St. Paul, Minn	10.00
Aug. Lammermann, St. Louis, Mo.	.50
J. S. Green, Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.00
James Kinsella, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
John O'Brien, 18th A. D. N. Y.	.50
Mrs. J. Svenson, New York	1.00
Jacob Schwenk, Jersey City, N. J.	1.00
Frank Kochendorfer, Albany, N. Y.	3.00
Total	$35.97
Previously acknowledged	$16,048.98
Grand total	$16,084.95

HENRY KUHN,
Fin. Sec'y-Treasurer,
Daily People Com.

Daily People Birthday Gift.

Previously acknowledged	$359.87
Ward Branch 18, Section Boston, Mass.	7.75
John Vierthaler, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
Jos. Mirth, Allentown, Pa.	1.00
E. Stauch, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
H. Hassfurther, Buffalo, N. Y.	50
C. Sauer, Buffalo, N. Y.	50
George Heid, Buffalo, N. Y.	25
Total	$371.87

$1.50 credited in the DAILY PEOPLE of June 30th, to R. Baker, Vancouver, B. C., was incorrect. Should have been Jacob Wilkeski, of the same place.

Pic-Nic in Cleveland.

Section Cleveland will close the picnic season on Sunday, September 15, with a grand picnic to be held in Hungaria Park, Clark avenue, with a good programme. Doors open 2.30 p. m.; tickets can be procured from all party members, at 25c., admitting lady and gentleman. At the garden entrance 25c. a person.

COMMITTEE.

Call for Rhode Island State Convention.

The Rhode Island State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party for the nomination of a State Ticket and delegates to the legal convention under the new election laws, will be held in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, on Sunday, September 15, 1901. All comrades throughout the State are earnestly requested to attend.

HENRY GREENE, Sec'y.
Rhode Island State Committee.

Canadian S. L. P.

LONDO, Ont., Aug., 26.—Regular meeting of the National Executive Committee. Bryce elected to the chair. Towton absen without excuse. Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications.—From Malton, Ont., critizing leaflets sent there. D. De Leon, New York and Phoenix, B. C. Removement in Canada prominent laborleaders, ect. Toronto and Hamilton are seat of national convention, Vancouver, B.C. Muirhead of Halifax stating willingness to become a member-at-large also official organ and E. W. Loesing, of Otterville, Ont.

Secretary instructed to reply to communication from Malton, Ont., sustaining the statements made in the leaflet. Comrade Ashplant appointed to act in conjunction with national secretary to procure the necessary informatioin and answer communicatioin from D. De Leon, New York and Pheonix, B. C. Vancouver's correspondence left in the hands of secretary to reply. Letter from Muirhead, of Halifax, N. S., received, secretary to forward membership card also state that we cannot at present entertain the idea of establishing an official organ in Canada.

The secretary ordered to write all organizers of sections also all members-at-large to send items of interest to labor to the WEEKLY PEOPLE for publication.

Reports.—Hazelgrove reported making arrangements for a meeting in St. Thomas, Ont., on Aug., 29. Ashplant and Hazelgrove were appointed as speakers.

Secretary reported sale of 3,000 leaflets and all supplies sent to Extention, B. C., also that returns for seat of national conventions gave Hamilton majority of 13 votes over London they being the only sections nominated. Hamilton declared elected. Secretary to notify all sections of the result of the vote and Hamilton to arrange for a hall.

Financial rrport.—Cash on hand July 29, $47.04; receipts, $9.75; expenditures, $15.53; balance on hand $41.26.

A resolution was passed, that a notice be placed in the WEEKLY PEOPLE that it has been endorsed as the official organ of the S. L. P. of Canada.

Comrade Hazelgrove appointed as a delegate for the N. E. C. to the national convention.

I. P. COURTENAY,
Recording Secretary.

New York State Committee, S. L. P.

A special meeting of the above committee was held on August 19. Kuhn was elected chairman.

The vote cast for Justus Ebert and M. Rosenberg, candidates to fill the vacancy on the State Committee caused by the expulsion of T. A. Hickey, was canvassed. One of the returns had to be rejected because it did not state the organization by which it was sent. A complaint was received from the Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, to the effect that the organization had not received the call in time and had thereby been disfranchised. It was ruled that the complaint should go to Section New York.

The result was thereupon announced, showing that Justus Ebert received 240 and M. Rosenberg 64 votes. Ebert was declared elected and seated.

Action was taken on the communication from Section New York stating that O. Thiede of Brooklyn and S. D. Cooper of Manhattan had been nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the suspension caused by the suspension from the Party of W. H. Wherry. The Secretary was instructed to issue the call for the vote on said nominees.

A motion was made to endorse a statement submitted to the National Executive Committee on August 16 by H. Vogt, M. Forker, and P. Murphy, the then majority of the State Committee, in answer to a statement of the General Committee of Section New York bearing on the previous resolution of the State Comitee construing Article V., Section 4, of the Constitution. After the statement had been read, the vote was taken and the motion declared lost, three members (Vogt, Murphy, and Forker) voting aye, and three (Kuhn, Kihn, and Ebert) voting no.

A motion was made to submit to the National Executive Committee the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, and request that the same be referred to a general vote of the Party membership:

"Decisions of Sections expelling or suspending a member of the National Executive Committee or of a State Committee shall be forthwith referred to a general vote of the constituency of such expelled or suspended member, as provided in Article V., Section 4. Pending such general vote such member shall not exercise the funtions of his office."

The vote on the motion was: Ayes—Forker, Murphy, Vogt, Ebert. Noes—Kuhn Kihn.

The motion was declared carried.

The meeting was thereupon adjourned.

H. VOGT, Secretary.

Dalton in New York State.

W. S. Dalton, the S. L. P. organizer for the Middle Atlantic Circuit, will devote the time from September 14 till lelection day to agitation work in the State of New York. The following arrangements have been decided on thus far:

Westchester County—Sept. 14 to 21.
Nyack—Sept. 23.
Newburgh—Sept. 24.
Renselaer County—Sept. 25 and 26.
Albany County—Sept. 27 and 28.
Schenectady, Sept. 29.
New York City—Sept. 29 until Election Day.

HUGO VOGT.
Sec'y N. Y. State Com.

Attention, Gloversville, N. Y.

A special meeting of Section Gloversville, N. Y., will be held on Friday, Sept. 20th, in Concordia Hall, 8 p. m., sharp. All members are requested to be present.

ORGANIZER.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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Richmond County—Call for Conventions.

The County and Borough convention of the Socialist Labor Party for the County and Borough of Richmond will be held at the headquarters of Section Richmond County S. L. P. Jewett avenue near Bennet street, West New Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, September 14, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

B. CLARK, Organizer.

Aldermanic Nominations.

The conventions of the Socialist Labor Party for the Aldermanic districts of Richmond Borough will be held as follows:

For the 71st Aldermanic district, at 73 York avenue, New Brighton, on Monday, September 16, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

For the 72d Aldermanic district, at the residence of H. M. Stocky, Todt Hill Road, near Richmond Turnpike, Castleton Corners, Staten Island, on Friday, September 13, 1901, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

For the 73d Aldermanic district, at the headquarters of Section Richmond County S. L. P., Jewett avenue, near Bennet street, West Brighton, on Saturday, September 14, 1901, at 8 o'clock p. m.

B. CLARK, Organizer.

Hartford, Conn., Attention!

M. J. Bomstead of New Haven will deliver an address to the workingmen present on Post-office Square, Monday, Sept. 16, 8 p. m. All comrades and readers of THE PEOPLE should make a special effort to make this meeting a success.

ORGANIZER.

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